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25 July 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ITALY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 83 p 1

[Text] Telmo de Almeida, Angolan ambassador to Italy, yesterday told the Angolan news agency ANGOP that cooperation between Angola and that country "are in a full phase of development," and that at the next meeting of the Joint Commission, scheduled for September in the Angolan capital, "there will be a review of some projects which have been defined but have not yet been carried out."

According to de Almeida, this cooperation primarily involves the food industry and light industry, although it also includes such areas as oil exploitation, cadre training and fishing and will soon be extended to university studies.

In the areas mentioned above, a development program is currently underway, which includes the Angolan purchase of 15 Italian ships, construction of housing for workers and a pier to receive the fish catch, to be constructed by an Italian firm in the fishing region of Porto Amboim, Kwanza-Sul Province.

In a second phase, the program, valued at \$60 million, provides for the participation of an Italian company in fishing activities in the same region.

According to the ambassador, at the meeting of the joint commission, Angola will propose that Italy participate in construction of a fuel depot in Lobito and in agroindustrial programs in Huila Province and in the greenbelt of Luanda. Cooperation is also foreseen in telecommunications and university instruction.

Some projects which have already been identified, in the textile and lumber sectors, should receive new impetus following the meeting of the joint commission.

According to de Almeida, all these projects in progress or to be undertaken "necessarily imply cadre training, which is usually offered as a gift by the General Directorate of Cooperation of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry."

Thus, about 20 Angolan grantees are currently studying in that Central European country, in the fields of petroleum prospecting and refining, hotel-keeping and agriculture. In 1979/1980, Italy was host to 179 scholarship students in intermediate courses in business administration, hotel-keeping and the petroleum industry.

The ambassador also indicated that the FAO has cooperated with Angola since 1977 on small agricultural projects, and that the WFP is participating in the rehabilitation of the state coffee plantations and in light industry.

"These are projects of some scope, which we hope will be successful because they will demonstrate the effectiveness of certain international agencies and the ability of our authorities to carry them out," the ambassador noted.

Asked how the Italian press reports on the situation in southern Africa, specifically on the South African attacks against Angola, the ambassador said that it tends toward "harsh criticism of the apartheid policy and the violence of the south African attacks against its neighbors.

"We could say there is a certain consensus regarding the Namibian problem, but--naturally--they do not have the correct information about the developing situation," he added.

Asked to comment on the Italian political situation, the ambassador said that "the present crisis should end with the formation of a new government."

In his understanding, the formation of a new democratic government, which the Communists have proposed to the Socialist Party and other center parties, "will be possible only if the PCI [Italian Communist Party], the PSI [Italian Socialist Party] and the PSDI [Italian Social Democratic Party] win a large vote; the communists must win the most votes, which the polls indicate is unlikely."

It is noted that Angola and Italy established diplomatic relations in 1975; the Rome government was the first one in Central Europe to appoint an ambassador to Luanda. Trade between the two countries amounted to about \$65 million in 1981, a figure which could be slightly larger this year.

6362

CSO: 3442/273

ANGOLA

INFANTRY UNIT COMPLETES TRAINING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 May 83 p 2

[Text] Of the 729 men who went into training, 592 soldiers pledged their allegiance to the flag last Sunday on completing the first infantry training course of the 9th Military Region. The 4-month course was conducted at the Commandante Dangereux Instruction Center in Malanje Province, and the graduation ceremony was led by Col Ludy Kissassunda, provincial commissioner and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

During the course, which was administered by Angolan and internationalist Cuban instructors, the soldiers were instructed in subjects related to infantry action.

Speaking at the ceremony, Major Farruco, commander of the 9th Military Region, began by reciting the history of the struggle which the Angolan people have waged since our forefathers' time and are still waging against foreign occupiers. He hailed the late beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto, Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution, as the great organizer and leader of the struggle which forced the Portuguese colonists to recognize the country's independence.

Referring to the current political-military situation in the south of Angola, the 9th Military Region commander said the officers and enlisted men assigned there are fighting with true heroism in defense of their native soil, and he denounced the individuals who are fomenting disorderly conduct within the Armed Forces. He urged the newly trained soldiers to protect their own integrity and to make their full contribution to the total overthrow of the enemy.

"Weapons must never be turned against the people," Major Farruco stressed at one point in his address, exhorting the new graduates to use the training they received during the course in the performance of their duties.

Concluding the ceremony, Col Ludy Kissassunda, provincial commissioner of Malanje, praised the new soldiers and the 9th Region Command for the success of the course. He stressed that the Army of the People's Republic of Angola is a regular army and should be devoted to the defense of the people and the conquests of the revolution.

At another point, the official noted that it is the soldier who has the major responsibility of defending the country against the imperialist threat, adding: "We must wage war to defend ourselves against the imperialist attacks."

Concluding his brief address, Kissassunda thanked the Cuban internationalists who taught some of the classes in the course and urged the new soldiers to put all the knowledge imparted in the course into practice in the service of the people.

Attending the graduation ceremony for the First Course in Infantry Training of the 9th Military Region were provincial party and government officials, Armed Forces officers and invited guests.

INTERVIEW WITH SONANGOL DIRECTORS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 83 p 9

[Text of interview with Pinto Nogueira and Salgado Costa, directors of marketing and domestic distribution of the National Angolan Fuel Company (SONANGOL), by Felix M. Neto for ENERGIA magazine (date and place not specified)]

[Text] The demand for petroleum products in Angola is met by the domestic refining of Angolan crude oil from the fields in the basins of Zaire and Kwanza provinces. With some exceptions, the People's Republic of Angola currently meets the domestic needs for petroleum products. The purpose of this interview is to provide the reader with a true picture of the domestic distribution and marketing of petroleum products.

ENERGIA: How does the Marketing/Distribution Sector fit into the organization of SONANGOL?

Nogueira/Costa: In the SONANGOL organization there is an Assistant General Directorate for Marketing, which is responsible for the directorates of Domestic Distribution, Domestic Marketing, Aviation and Foreign Marketing. The various SONANGOL offices throughout the country report to this Assistant General Directorate.

ENERGIA: Following the annexation of MOBIL (Distributor), how will this company be integrated, in terms of its assets, personnel and so on?

Nogueira/ Costa: The MOBIL structures will be integrated with the existing SONANGOL structures, taking into account the various specific aspects of its activity, the existing manpower and material means, and the general interests of the Domestic Distribution [system].

ENERGIA: The activities of the Domestic Marketing/ Distribution Directorate are characterized by the irregular and poor distribution of fuels and lubricants to the interior of the country. Today, equipped with a new shipping fleet of over 200 tank trucks and cars, will SONANGOL be able to meet domestic consumer needs?

Nogueira/ Costa: It should be explained that the infrastructure of SONANGOL Distribution depends on the domestic relationship of the various types and means of transport, taking into account the volume of products which are to be transported from the Luanda refinery to the farthest reaches of the interior. Thus, starting with the use of oil tankers which deliver a large volume of fuels to the so-called Maritime Terminals along the coast, the distribution proceeds by the normal routes to the interior of the country, via the three major rail lines, along which SONANGOL's entire network of secondary fuel storage depots is located.

Practically speaking, it is at this stage that highway transport comes in, or should come in, to distribute smaller quantities of fuel directly to the door of the consumer. To replace railway transport with highway transport does not seem feasible to us from any standpoint, from efficiency and the quantities to be shipped to the high operating costs. Moreover, the entry into operation of the fleet of tank trucks (with only about 100 vehicles with an 18,000-liter capacity for long range shipments) represents a major adaptation effort by SONANGOL, whose structures have been significantly overburdened by a substantial increase in the labor force needed--drivers, assistants, mechanics, etc--and also, and basically, at the level of technical maintenance, for which infrastructures are being established throughout the country, requiring a large investment. Although this applies somewhat specifically to fuels, we can say that the same limitations apply to the distribution of lubricants. In summary, we can say that although there has been noticeable improvement in the last 2 years, given the country's current situation it will be impossible to decisively overcome the shortage of fuels and lubricants which occurs primarily in the most distant locations in the interior.

ENERGIA: In recent years there has been a noticeable increase in sales. Does this increase mean an increase in actual consumption of fuels and lubricants, reflecting an improvement in domestic distribution, or is it a result of stockpiling and other factors? Could you give us a breakdown of consumption of fuels and lubricants by sector of economic activity?

Nogueira/ Costa: There is really a noticeable improvement in domestic distribution, specifically with the entry into operation of the new rail and highway fleet. We do not think there is stockpiling, because the volumes handled are so great that it would be impossible to "conceal" their whereabouts. There may be more of this in the case of lubricants, but it is in no way significant. Regarding consumption, consult the table. [See below]

ENERGIA: The production of the Luanda refinery is occasionally too high or too low in relation to domestic demands for some products, making it necessary to resort to exportation and importation. Specifically--exports of petroleum products: What products? Where and under what conditions? Imports of petroleum products: What products, from where and under what conditions?

Nogueira/ Costa: The principal export products are crude oil and fuel oil. Occasionally we export small quantities of derivatives (fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene) to the People's Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. SONANGOL'S current contracts for the sale of crude oil are with American, Brazilian and Spanish companies. So we can conclude that our petroleum goes to these countries. All these contracts are for a period of 1 year with the possibility of automatic renewal. Prices are reestablished every 3 months, always seeking to reflect the specific situation of the international market. Fuel oil is sold by yearly contracts, and we compete internationally for purchasers. Prices are based on the quotations of the PLATT's. We export about 480,000 tons annually, in lots of about 40,000 tons.

As a result of the refinery's deficient production of certain products for domestic consumption, we are obliged to import part of the liquid petroleum gas (cooking gas) and gasoline consumed in the country. These imports have widely varying origins, since the suppliers are selected through international competition.

Obviously, the company which offers the best payment terms and delivery period, freight rates and quality for a particular product will get the contract. Contracts for the gas imports are for 1 year; the prices are those published in the PLATT's based in the Mediterranean. Regarding gasoline, we buy on the "spot" market according to our needs, since they are less foreseeable.

ENERGIA: The distribution of lubricants went into a crisis after 1976. After it took over BLENDING from Shell (in 1981), SONANGOL became less dependent on imports of lubricants. Has it overcome the problems arising from its dependence on the multinationals, such as the constant breaks in stocks of basic oils and additives, lack of containers, etc? Could you give us a picture of the current status of the distribution of lubricants?

Nogueira/Costa: When SONANGOL acquired BLENDING from Shell in August 1981, we increased production of lubricants 156 percent over the previous year. We are still dependent on imports for supplies. But this is not the reason for the low level of production; primarily, we would have to look at reasons of an administrative and bureaucratic nature. Perhaps the expression "He who wants something badly goes after it; otherwise he sends for it," says what we are trying to say. Meanwhile, we have (and will have) many problems with containers, because this sector does not even minimally meet our needs. The actual distribution of lubricants is according to prior planning at the national level, which is hindered only by the great difficulties with highway and sea transport.

ENERGIA: Regarding LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), or cooking gas, as it is commonly called, what is the situation? What is the total volume of gas produced annually at the Luanda refinery? What is the total volume of gas imported annually? What is the relative consumption in the periods before and after independence? What is the distribution plan? What about a national standardization of the containers, the use and return of the canisters? What are the prospects for development?

Nogueira/Costa: The Luanda refinery is producing 65 percent of the gas consumed nationally and has improved production in recent years. In 1981, SONANGOL, which has the gas monopoly in the country, had already reached the volume of gas manufactured in 1973, or 21 million kilograms. This year, 1982 [as published], we hope to reach 24 million kilograms. The gas distribution system has been held captive by the locations where there are canisters in the possession of the consumers. There are problems with transportation and with public disregard. People have a tendency to hold on to large numbers of containers. The standardization of containers was initiated this year and is already in effect in the south and mid-section of the country. Luanda will be the last, because this is where we will concentrate the old canisters, since this is where we will sort them out, repair and convert them.

As for the development projects, SONANGOL has a plan, or program, to solve the gas distribution problem in all the urban centers of the country. Obviously, the plan must be considered and approved by the higher organs, who have possession of the plan now, and our company is waiting for the proper directives.

Table: Sales by Sector of Activity

Sector	Gasoline		Diesel		Fuel		Lubricants	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Industries	2,520,000	2,959,000	47,785,000	53,777,000	55,266,000	60,134,000	453,000	611,000
Agriculture	956,000	1,006,000	17,689,000	19,275,000	3,377,000	5,095,000	345,000	357,000
Transports	804,000	635,000	24,042,000	22,371,000	4,705,000	2,699,000	117,000	130,000
Construction	673,000	640,000	5,564,000	9,054,000	62,000	76,000	65,000	185,000
Government Agencies	39,600,000	43,337,000	64,490,000	75,162,000	1,356,000	1,179,000	1,026,000	2,909,000
Fishing	21,400	20,000	11,356,000	5,365,000	1,805,000	1,758,000	16,000	53,000

Note: Figures are not included for supplies to foreign sea and air transports.

[Note: Unit of measurement not specified and not readily deduced from text]

ENERGIA: With regard to the current prices of the following products: gas, gasoil, petroleum and fuel; what is the price structure for sales to the public, and what are the reasons for the differences from place to place? What are the prospects for establishing uniform prices nationwide?

Nogueira/Costa: The price structure takes into consideration the cost of refining, taxes and government imposts, distribution and freight costs and the profit margin stipulated by law. Obviously, the price differences in various locales are based on the cost of the transportation which enters into the process. SONANGOL is of the opinion that the prices could be standardized throughout the country, but this will require ample study, and the decision is not up to us. In the same way, we feel that the current prices should be reviewed, because in all cases we are working with prices that are over 10 years old. We could also have some input in this area, but here, too, the decision is not up to us, obviously.

ENERGIA: The retail network is the point of contact between the distributor and the public, and its appearance and functioning could reflect on the company. Finally, could you tell us about the following aspects of the retail market: the rehabilitation and conservation of the retail outlets; increased numbers of supply posts and service stations in the locations along the highways; and the education of those who use the posts and service stations.

Nogueira/Costa: SONANGOL has made a great effort to recover and improve the retail network. The results are visible in various cities in our country. Without any false modesty, we can say that some of our supply posts are real "oases" in the cities. Still, we have many problems maintaining them or improving them, for want of manpower and materials. As for increasing the number of stations along the highways, we have attempted to respond to the needs of highway traffic. Proof of this is that we have already rehabilitated most of the posts in the major centers and along the highways, but we must remember that there are certain limiting factors, such as the difficulty in finding capable dealers, the security of the sites and, primarily, the priorities to be considered regarding the existing funds. Regarding the users of the posts, there is a lacuna here which we have not considered up to now. Meanwhile, we have concentrated our efforts on retraining the franchised dealers and their employees, as a first phase in improving the quality of service to the public.

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CSO: 3442/273

CONGO

BRIEFS

FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT LOAN--The Republic of the Congo has been granted a loan of \$12m. for the development of its forest resources. The project is co-financed with a \$4.4m. loan by the Saudi European Bank. A logging and wood processing complex will be established at Ouessou in the north of the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3435, 13 Jun 83 p 1412]

CSO: 3400/1569

TASK OF NATION'S REVOLUTIONARIES VIEWED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 34, Jun 83 p 4

[Text] The workers' long struggle against exploitation and oppression is again being celebrated in Gambia, as well as the rest of the world.

This day of international workers solidarity has again been betrayed by the trade union bosses, who are primarily concerned with their own selfish interests.

The workers can expect nothing from the regime of Jawara, an instrument of neocolonialism and imperialism in Gambia.

Though the working masses are enduring extremely onerous working conditions, the government consistently refuses to adjust wages in face of a galloping inflation.

The Jawara regime has always tried to distract the workers' attention from their their rights, and has endeavored to control them through fear and by threatening to fire them, thus forcing them to beg.

Contradictions have certainly developed in the trade unions, but the workers have no way to make their voice heard.

In the past, the Gambia Workers Union, led by M. E. Diallo, was the most influential of the Gambian unions, but it did not play its role of promoting awareness in the working class and among the workers. Also, the government was able to ban it easily when it tried to get involved in campaigns for demands.

The current situation in Gambia is marked by considerable dispersion at the trade union level. Among the most important unions are the following: Gambia Workers Union; Gambia Motor Drivers, Mechanics and Allied Workers Union; Gambia Dock Workers Union; Gambia Seamen's Union, and Gambia Drivers Union. There are other small unions, each as reactionary as the other.

Thus, the Jawara government can continue, without encountering organized resistance, its anti-workers policy, particularly in the sectors with high worker concentration such as public works, the ports, river transport, breweries, shared transport, hotels, big private companies, etc...

It is this union dispersion that explains why 1 May, the international labor day, was not observed in Gambia by a working class in unity and solidarity.

However, the regime's many efforts to conceal the class contradictions that pit the workers against their employers have not entirely succeeded, evidenced by the spontaneous campaigns in various sectors that are increasingly developing in companies.

Thus, the Gambian workers are demonstrating--even passively--their opposition to the reactionary policy and corruption of the Jawara government.

More than 11 million dalasis (more than 1 billion CFA francs) granted as foreign aid to Gambia for recovery after the abortive 30 July coup d'etat has been misappropriated by a group of high political officials and leaders.

At the new Bank for Agricultural Development, 500,000 dalasis was embezzled, and a subsidiary of the Gambian Bank for Commerce and Development lost 200,000 to 500,000 dalasis through misappropriation. There was even the case of the Gambian police, in which a number of officers were involved in the disappearance of 50 million CFA francs.

Yet, in face of these scandals there was no reaction from either the unions or their bosses.

It is thus clear that the celebration of the 1 May holiday by government officials and the trade union bosses is sheer hypocrisy. The purpose of the speeches on this occasion are aimed solely at increasing confusion among the workers.

Despite the difficult conditions under which they struggle, the Gambian revolutionaries side with their brothers in struggle and the international proletariat to mark this important date. They remain determined to arm themselves with the Marxist-Leninist teachings to promote the Gambian people's struggle against neocolonialism, imperialism and reaction as a whole.

Today, the Gambian people, in addition to the yoke of neocolonialism, are undergoing military occupation of the country by Senegalese expansionism. That is why the peoples of Gambia and Senegal must develop relations of solidarity and fraternity in the joint struggle against the agents of imperialism and neocolonialism in the two countries.

The Gambian revolutionaries have the special task of raising the level of awareness of the urban workers in order to create the conditions for building a more powerful workers party capable of leading the Gambian peoples' struggle toward socialism.

9920

CSO: 3419/996

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AID--A West German polytechnic has proposed to start an exchange programme with the Gambia College, according to the Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Dr Lamin Saho. The Agriculture Polytechnic of Nuitingen has already offered places to two agriculture students in the Gambia College to pursue degree courses at the polytechnic. This is a result of negotiations between the rector of the polytechnic and Dr Saho who was on an official visit to West Germany. During his 12-day visit at the invitation of the West German Ministry of External Affairs, Dr Saho discussed bilateral Cooperation with officials from the government and non-government organisations. He said the people of Bochum, sponsors of the Njaba Kunda Clinic has pledged more money to complete the clinic. He revealed that the people of Bochum have recently sent a doctor, drugs and medicine valued at D15,000 to the Njaba-Kunda Clinic. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1581]

PPP WINS BYELECTION--The ruling People's Progressive Party has won the Parliamentary by-election in the Eastern Kiang Constituency with a majority of 894 votes. IPP's candidate, Alhaji Jallow Sanneh, polled 2,275 whilst Mr Wally S.B. Sanneh, Independent Candidate, got 1,381 votes. The election is the result of the resignation of the former Independent Member of Parliament, Mr Kebba Fadera. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1581]

RECORD TOURIST SEASON--A record high of 44,829 tourists arrived in the Gambia during the 1982/83 tourist season, a release from the National Tourist Office says. This shows an increase of 12,030 tourists over the 32,799 in the 1981/82 season. According to the release, January was the busiest month this season with 4,866 arrivals, compared only to the 4,090 arrivals of the same period in 1979/80. The British, with 9,016 arrivals, formed the biggest group of tourists, almost doubling the previous season's 4,407 British Visitors, the release adds. The release states that Austrian tourists to The Gambia increased from 16 in the previous season to 1,661 and the French from 11 to 1,715. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1581]

INSURANCE PROFITS--A dividend of D167,469 has been paid by the Gambia Insurance Corporation to its sole shareholder, the Gambia Government. The payment was made to the Minister of Finance, Mr Sheriff Sisay by the Chairman of the Corporation's Board of Directors, Mr Ousainou Njie. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1581]

FRENCH-GAMBIAN COOPERATION--The French President's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, was in Dakar and Banjul recently for discussions with Presidents Diouf and Jawara, respectively the President and Vice-President of the Confederation. M. Penne said his discussions with President Jawara had centred on Franco-Gambian co-operation and how it could be developed since the visit to Paris of Sir Dawda in February. In particular, French technicians were to help build an information and telecommunications centre in Banjul and get involved in the Gambian cotton growing and fishing sectors. A meeting of the Franco-Gambian Mixed Commission is to take place in Banjul in October, under the Presidency of Christian Nucci, the French Minister-delegate for Co-operation. The talks with President Diouf were described by M. Penne as just a private courtesy call. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3435, 13 Jun 83 p 1429]

FERTILIZER FOR FARMERS--Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Saihou Sabally, has said that his ministry is making plans to provide farmers, free of charge, one bag of single superphosphate fertiliser for every two bags of seednuts kept in the village seed store. Two thousand bags of seednuts have been set aside for sale to farmers who do not have seednuts, he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3435, 13 Jun 83 p 1429]

CUSTOMS REVENUES FRAUD RECOVERY--The Minister of Finance, Mr. Sheriff Sisay, has said in Banjul that D1,071,552.17 of the D2,012,636.40 involved in the fraud in customs revenues has been recovered. He said efforts are being made to recover the balance. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3435, 13 Jun 83 p 1429]

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--The Gambia has signed the agreement for a \$2m. loan from the Islamic Development Bank to support its oil imports. The agreement was signed on May 29, in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3435, 13 Jun 83 p 1412]

CSO: 3400/1569

TEMA PORT NORMALIZED AFTER MILITARY INCIDENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Text]

OPERATIONS at the Tema Port which had been paralysed for the past six days, were returning to normal yesterday following the decision of port workers to resume work.

The decision followed the acceptance of the workers' demand that all military personnel should be withdrawn from the port within a week, and that in the interim, there should be no military interference in the duties of civilians at the harbour.

The agreement was reached after consultations at the port between workers' leaders and the First Battalion of Infantry personnel from Michel Camp, led by Major G. Kusi-Appiah.

Soldiers from the First Battalion moved to the port last Wednesday to restore order when navy personnel withdrew on the orders of the Commander of the Ghana Armed Forces.

The navy moved into the harbour last Monday when a soldier killed a naval rating during an argu-

ment over the pilfering of maize from shed four. The ensuing tension led to the refusal of port workers to go to work for fear of their lives.

Major Kusi-Appiah assured the workers that his men were at the port to restore order and that they should feel free to go about their normal duties.

He said an information centre had been established at the port where cases of military harassment or interference in civilian operations should be reported for prompt action, adding that a soldier who fired warning shots at the port on Thursday was being dealt with.

At a workers' rally later, Mr J. J. Jebuni, secretary of the local union of the Ghana Ports Authority, pointed out that the workers' action should not be misconstrued as playing politics with the national economy, but an attempt to ensure their safety.

Mr Jebuni said port workers had no intention of sabotaging the economy and maintained that what happened was not an in-

dustrial action by the workers.

Mr Andabodakpi, NDC Co-ordinator for Tema District, said recent events at the port were a culmination of the amorphous security system there which enabled everyone to enter the harbour and do what he liked.

This, he emphasised, explained why there was an urgent need for a unified security system for the port.

Presently there are about seven security agencies operating independently at the port. They include the navy, army, police, border guards, Port Authority, Cargo Handling, and Customs and Excise officials.

In an interview with a GNA correspondent, Major Kusi-Appiah disclosed that ten soldiers taken hostage during the navy take-over have been released unharmed.

He said a soldier from the Field Engineers Regiment was arrested in connection with last Monday's shooting incident at the port.

CSO: 3400/1600

GHAPSO CONDEMNS ATTEMPTED COUP, DESTABILIZATION EFFORTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Jul 83 p 1584

[Text]

The Ghana People's Solidarity Organisation (GHAPSO) has unreservedly condemned the June 19 coup attempt. It observed that the rebels who infiltrated from Togo were led by Sergeant Malik, former bodyguard of the same Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, who was not only the favoured candidate of Western countries to replace Flt-Lt. Rawlings as PNDC chairman, but was also known for his opposition to the development of defence committees and people's power in Ghana.

The GHAPSO statement said recent public information had revealed the encouragement given by certain Western countries and transnational companies to efforts by some dissident soldiers and civilians to overthrow the PNDC.

It said, however, that the development of popular democracy in Ghana depended on the survival of the PNDC. It noted the government's commitment to pursuing the national interest: for example, the four-year economic recovery programme; the PNDC's courage in naming the external forces of destabilisation; the renegotiation of the VALCO agree-

ment; and the determination to resist attempts by outsiders to dictate who Ghana's friends should be.

GHAPSO asked: "When before now have the working people of Ghana been able to challenge and check the crimes of the elites; to help formulate policy in factories, offices and work places; to take important decisions at community and village level, to take part in important national campaigns such as cocoa evacuation and anti-smuggling; and to exercise their democratic rights every day instead of once in a long while? In short, when have the vast majority of Ghanaians had so much power?"

The statement noted the continuous destabilisation experienced by the PNDC: this included the January 1982 cut-off of Nigerian oil against immediate payment of the PNP's oil debts; the expulsion of one million Ghanaians from Nigeria; and the Western sponsorship of subversion internally, and externally by such cliques as the so-called Campaign for Democracy (some Gha-

naians shameless enough to announce their willingness to hire mercenaries!)

GHAPSO said that despite the combination of ultra-left and right-wing elements, the June 19 attempt could only lead to a defeat for the PDCs and the democratic process. At a time when the government's economic programme has won support from the IMF, and an international donor's conference is to be held in November, the coup attempt was aimed at reaping the benefit of PNDC programmes while turning around to criticise that same government, because clearly, the hard times are not yet over.

GHAPSO said that never in Ghana's history had any government faced such constant destabilisation, but never had popular defence of a government also been so strong. It noted and condemned the hostile actions of the US, West Germany, Nigeria and Togo. It reminded all Ghanaians of their patriotic duty to reject foreign dictation and interference, and at all times to seek Ghana's interests first and foremost.

CSO: 3400/1599

PDC, WDC MOBILIZATION FOR MASS PRODUCTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Revolution has reached its second phase where apart from strengthening the PDCs and WDCs, they would be mobilised towards mass production.

In a special message read on his behalf by Prof. Mawuse Dake, Secretary to the NDC, at a massive rally staged by Workers and People's Defence Committees in Accra, Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings, Chairman of the PNDC, said workers would be mobilised to produce so that they can

control its distribution to make workers' power meaningful.

As a result, the NDC is organising a cadre training course at Legon on June 27 where 1,000 cadres from all over the country would be schooled in the rudiments of organisation

and production to help them in their work, the history of the country and the machinations of the enemies.

The Chairman assured workers that so long as a drop of blood flows in him, he would always be with the people, and until the ordinary people have comfort of life, he would never rest.

CSO: 3400/1600

TEACHERS DEMAND RICE ALLOCATIONS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

TEACHERS in the Accra District have resolved that until they get their allocations of rice and other items like other workers in the country, they would leave their classrooms and go in search of food.

In a three-point resolution adopted at the end of a meeting held on June 17, 1983, the teachers stated that teachers in the Accra District have often been

left out in the distribution of various essential commodities since December 31st.

They maintained that to date, teachers in the district had not received their allocation of rice even though they had been made to understand that teachers had been given some allocation by the Ministry of Trade.

"All efforts by our representatives to get our stipulated allocation of rice from the Regional Administration have been thwarted by the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation headquarters in Accra," the statement alleged.

Teachers are therefore, demanding that until such time that they are assured of receiving their share of all subsequent allocations of commodities equally and regularly like workers

in other establishments, they would stick to their decision.

When the Public Relations Department of the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) was contacted, a spokesman for the department said, the Ministry of Trade had allocated some rice to the GFDC to be distributed to various organizations, institutions and establishments in the country.

The distribution, he explained, is being done in batches but the teachers are being impatient.

He refuted allegations that the GFDC was thwarting efforts by the teachers to receive their allocation.

The spokesman said even though the Greater Accra Regional Administration allocated a consignment of rice to the teachers some time ago, it was not enough for all the teachers in the district.

The GFDC's decision to distribute that consignment to a section of the teachers was not acceptable to certain GNAT officials and this, he pointed out, has caused the delay in distributing the rice to the teachers.

He said the GFDC has taken delivery of a new stock of rice and distribution to the teachers will begin today.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY AIMED AT COCOA REPLANTING EFFORT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Abigail Bonsu]

[Text]

THE Government is to spend about C1,163 million in three years to rehabilitate burnt cocoa farms throughout the country.

Under the proposed replanting exercise scheduled to begin next month, approximately 2,400 out of 60,000 hectares of cocoa farms would be replanted this year with cocoa, plantain and cocoyam and the remaining 57,600 hectares put under plantain and cocoyam cultivation until they are replanted with cocoa over the next two years.

Farmers who undertake to replant their cocoa will be given relief at the rate of C6,000 per 32 hectares spread over the three-year period.

According to Dr Kwame Gyamfi, Chief Executive of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (GCMB) who disclosed this at a pre-launching seminar on the rehabilitation exercise in Accra yesterday, the World Food Programme is also to supplement the rehabilitation grants with free food supplies.

He emphasised that given the country's overwhelming reliance on cocoa for her foreign exchange earnings and the substantial potential for rapid increase in cocoa production, rehabilitation of the cocoa industry must be the top priority in Ghana's plans for economic recovery.

In an address, Dr J. L. S. Abbey, Executive Secretary of the National Policy Implementation and Monitoring Secretariat, attributed the decline of the cocoa industry to a system of taxation practised in the past years which made the cocoa farmer poorer even though he earned the

greater part of the foreign exchange for the country.

He called on participants to evolve a policy which will give the farmer adequate remuneration and the chance of deciding on the kind of tools that suit him best.

Nana Owusu Gyemi, president of the Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives who chaired the opening session, suggested that to make the cocoa rehabilitation programme a success, the government should remove all duties and surcharges on farming materials to be imported into the country for the next five years.

MANGANESE INDUSTRY PROSPECTS REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Jun 83 p 1517

[Text]

GHANA'S search for foreign exchange may soon receive a modest fillip from the manganese industry, traditionally a depressed sector writes *Kwame Mfodwo*. Major rehabilitation work and a new carbonate ore treatment plant have brightened prospects of increased production significantly. The government's policy of expanding trade links with the socialist countries has brought an offer to buy manganese from Romania.

Manganese, a brittle metallic substance, is used for various purposes in the iron and steel industry. Added in small amounts, it purifies molten steel by combining with any sulphur and oxygen impurities. In larger quantities, it hardens steel, making it resistant to magnetisation.

Ghana ranks sixth in the list of world manganese exporters. This industry used to play a significant role in the British Empire's supplies with the year of Ghana's formal independence, 1957, seeing a peak production of 680,000 tonnes. By 1978-79, it had slumped as low as 270,000 tonnes.

The normal problems of Ghana's mineral sector have plagued the industry. Located 40 miles from Takoradi, at Nsuta Mine in the Western Region, the rail links are slow and hazardous, whilst loading equipment at Takoradi harbour is antiquated.

Depletion of battery grade ore, cedi over-valuation, lack of foreign exchange and a run-down plant, have also taken their toll. This led Union Carbide, the pre-

vious owners, to sell their interest to the Ghana Government in 1975.

The present improved situation results from five years of hard work, by the Ghanaian management in collaboration with foreigners on contract. The ore reserve position, which was quite depressing has been improved, whilst basic plant has also been rehabilitated within the framework of existing foreign exchange constraints.

Now, the presence of 4,000 tons of ore suitable for making batteries, has been confirmed, whilst the extent of the various ores from which metallurgical manganese is extractable, is estimated at around 20 million tons.

This is where the newly completed carbonate treatment plant is important. Previously, manganese had been mined in a relatively pure state. These deposits are now almost exhausted. The remaining ores (20 million tons) have the manganese present in carbonate form, thus requiring heat treatment to free the manganese, a process known as calcination. This plant has now been built, utilising new high temperature technology. Taking in 400,000 tons of carbonate ore per annum, it gives back 300,000 tons of saleable manganese oxide ore.

The PNDC Budget statement targets 450,000 tons for the end of 1983 from the carbonate ore-field, whilst production from traditional sources is expected to be around 350,000 tons.

Production averaged 350,000 tons over the period 1975-1980,

fetching an average of \$18m. With the present developments, and given the still depressed state of the international iron and steel industry, returns are expected by the PNDC Budget statement to reach \$24.8m. but should remain a steady source of income in the years ahead.

The real disappointment at the moment seems to be the serious decline in ore suitable for dry-cell batteries. This is not particularly surprising since this was Union Carbide's major area of interest. Plans are currently on the drawing board to produce an electrolytic manganese dioxide from low-grade ore, to replace the battery grade ore. More ambitiously, thought is also being given to production of ferro-manganese using electricity.

This idea is not new, having originated in Nkrumah's time: it was given some concrete expression in a 1960 Soviet feasibility study, which was then shelved by later governments.

The prospects for Ghana's manganese, are clearly better now than before. Any dramatic improvement, however, depends on the recession-hit international steel industry and the much talked about recovery in the industrialised capitalist world. On the negative side stands possible competition from sea-bed mining. Until these events occur, however, Ghana seems to have secured a few million dollars more for its meagre holdings.

CSO: 3400/1599

BRIEFS

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING PROBE URGED--Members of the Dzorwulu PDC have called on the government to speed up investigations into an attempted kidnapping of their chairman, Mr Baffour-Ansah, by a retired Airforce personnel and some soldiers last week. In a statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by their secretary, the PDC condemned in no uncertain terms the recent deliberate attacks on revolutionary cadres by anti-revolutionaries who, the PDC observed, are bent on bringing the revolutionary process to a halt. The PDC stated that members feel insecure because of the recent wave of intimidation and attack on PDC members. The PDC recalled the death of Fred Otoo apparently because of electrocution on board a state fishing vessel last year and said nothing has so far been heard about investigations into his death. Members have therefore called on the government to immediately bring Corporal Tetteh (rtd) and all the soldiers who attempted the kidnapping to face the full rigours of the law. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Jun 83 p 8]

HIGH TAXI FARES--The chairman of the newly-formed Brong-Ahafo Transport Owners Co-operative Union has warned that members who charge above the approved fares would be expelled instantly. The chairman, Mr J.B. Awuah, said the union was determined to ensure that it becomes exemplary for other transport owners to emulate. Mr Awuah made the declaration in Sunyani in his maiden address during the inaugural ceremony of the union which embraces 500 transport owners from Berekum, Techiman, Wenchi, Dormaa and Sunyani. He said the various societies either own a filling station or a surface tank and appealed to the government to help them purchase tankers to ease the fuel problem in the region. Mr Awuah appealed for the supply of spare parts, lubricants and tyres for members of the union. Meanwhile drivers in the Nsawam district have also been warned to desist from charging above the government's approved fares or have their vehicles confiscated. Mr E.A. Ashiagbor, Superintendent of Police in charge of Nsawam district gave the warning at an emergency meeting with over 400 drivers held at the Nsawam Urban Council hall. The Police Superintendent said the government is fully aware of petroleum and spare parts problems facing drivers, but emphasized that the law is still in force and no one would be favoured when caught. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 83 p 5]

NUGS PRESIDENT'S STAND REJECTED--A group of students has described as ridiculous the recent pronouncement by the president of NUGS, Arthur Kennedy, that students will boycott lectures till the PNDC hands over power. A statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by Ken Koranteng and Eric Akumiah, noted that some students of the Law School, Accra and the School of Medical Sciences, Kumasi, which are members of NUGS are currently attending lectures. The students accused the NUGS of making a mockery of democracy since its pronouncements only reflected the view of the leadership and its henchmen who are seeking their selfish interests. In another development, the National House of Chiefs has called on the PNDC to re-open the country's three universities without any further delay, reports Albert Sam from Kumasi. A press statement issued at the end of a two-day general meeting of the House in the Garden City yesterday said the meeting, which was held under the presidency of Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, Asantehene discussed at length the state of the nation and agreed that a memorandum on issues discussed should be presented to the government. Among the topics discussed were the brutalization by the army, police and other law enforcement agencies of civilians, continued closure of the universities, the curfew, the 1983 budget and the political situation in the country. [Text]
[Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 83 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1598

RESULTS OF PROVINCIAL, LOCAL ELECTIONS

No Surprises in Elections

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 30 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] There were no surprises in the elections, as our forecasts were confirmed by the results. Four out of six presidents of Faritany (provincial capital) executive committees are newcomers: in Antananarivo, Roland Ramahatra succeeds Jonah Rakotoarivelo. In Toamasina, Adrien Dahy replaces Samuel Lahady. In Mahajanga, Said Ali Koussay replaces Rajaofera. In Antsiranana, Totobesola replaces Charles Betoto. Only two presidents of executive committees were re-elected: Jean-Marie Ralahady in Fianarantsoa and Jean-Baptiste Ernest in Toliary.

On the other hand in provincial capital people's councils (made up of elected officials and elected deputies) the change was almost complete, although two outgoing presidents of executive committees, Charles Betoto (Antsiranana) and Rajaofera (Mahajanga) were elected presidents of their respective people's councils. The other presidents of people's councils are: Jean-Claude Rahaga (Antananarivo), Antoine Maro (Toamasina), Mbola (Toliary), and Philibert Sambo (Fianarantsoa).

Yesterday [29 May] in all the provincial capitals of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar elections were held for members of executive committees and presidents of provincial councils. The elections in Antananarivo Province were held in the Supreme Court building in the Ambohidahy District early in the morning.

The 94 people's councilors and deputies of this province (so-called "principal electors") then elected the president of the people's council. The candidate presented by AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Jean Claude Rahaga, was elected by the majority of the "principal electors" present. The office of first vice president also went to an AREMA candidate, Albert Radimisoa. The office of second vice president went to Paul Andrianolijao, a member of AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence]. The third vice president to be elected was Ralevason, a member of the MFM party [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime].

We note that these four persons were elected by a show of hands and were publicly supported by the other political parties. Like in the previous election of the president of the executive committee of Antananarivo Province, this contest produced an AREMA victory in the person of Dr Roland Ramahatra. Our forecasts were confirmed today, as those who received the most votes were given further duties. Thus, Mrs Oliva Andrianasolo and Mrs Harinoro Robinson, who placed third and fourth on the AREMA list (see MADAGASCAR MATIN of 25 May), were elected yesterday [29 May] to the positions of first and second vice presidents of the provincial executive committee after this single-member, one-round election.

The last election held yesterday [29 May] was for members of the executive committee, and this also produced no surprises. As had been previously announced, AREMA agreed to turn over a seat to AKFM, which was filled by Gaston Ratsifandriamanana. The other persons elected, all members of AREMA, were Thomas Razafindralambo, Andriantohavina Rajaosafara, Andriajafisoa Ralaialitiana, Didier Randrianantenaina, Didier Ratsimbazafy, Miarintsoa Ramanitrarivo, Georges Razafimandimby, and Rakotondrazafy.

In Toamasina Province

In Toamasina Province Antoine Maro (AREMA) was easily elected president of the people's council, and the executive committee will be presided over by Adrien Dahy, confirming our forecast once again. The 12 members of the executive committee are all members of AREMA. Samuel Lahady, former president of the executive committee, and Ralijgona Laingo, former president of the people's council, wished full success to their successors and promised their continuing support in carrying out their duties in directing the affairs of the province.

Other Provinces

In Fianarantsoa Province Jean Marie Ralahady was re-elected president of the executive council. G. Sambo was elected president of the people's council. In Antsiranana Province, Totobesota was elected president of the executive committee, and Charles Betoto (outgoing president of the executive committee) was elected president of the people's council. In Toliary Province, Jean Baptiste Ernest was re-elected president of the executive committee, while Mbola was elected president of the people's council. In Mahajanga Province, Said Ali Koussay was elected president of the executive committee, while Rajaofera (outgoing president of the executive committee) was elected president of the people's council.

Three Months' Campaign

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 31 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] For the seven political parties which are members of the Front, AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence], VITM [Peoples' Movement for National Unity], MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], MONIMA K [National Movement

for the Independence of Madagascar], and the VSM under Maharanga [MONIMA Socialist Group], the campaign began on Sunday, 27 February 1983. Before this election, the first of a series of eight elections, the last of which was to be held 3 months later, on 29 May, it was possible to hope for everything, even the most impossible of dreams. There were 3 months of tension, at times testing the nerves of certain political leaders, as the stakes were large. This series of elections will have had the advantage, above all--despite the variety of languages used by each revolutionary movement engaged in the contest--of demonstrating that the essential thing to be preserved is national unity.

However, while waiting for the next elections in 1988, the path to be covered by the other parties, perhaps with the exception of AREMA, is still rather long. And if the policies presently advocated by all of the revolutionary parties have unquestionably followed the path of wisdom and realism, we must remark that at the level of the decentralized bodies there is still a great deal to do. This is one fact which the new presidents of the executive committees [fokontany] and the people's councils [firaisana] cannot deny. Over the next 5 years they will need to re-examine their outlook, readjust their points of view, and redirect their policies. This must be done so that efficiency and clarity, in the deepest senses of these terms, can finally win out as the only path to be followed in the direction of the welfare of all of the people of Madagascar.

After the first election for members of provincial executive committees, a certain amount of disappointment was felt within some of the political groups. This disappointment affected the MONIMA K movement first. This group hoped to repeat its achievements of November 1982 at the time of the presidential elections. A similar feeling affects the AKFM which, in a striking repetition of history, lost partial control of the city of Antananarivo to AREMA and the MFM. The MFM had some striking initial victories on 27 February in several areas of Madagascar. After this election, where more than 11,000 local council seats were at stake, AREMA obtained three-fourths of the seats, with the rest distributed among the six other revolutionary organizations. Their performance during the election made it clear already that they would not do much better in the local committee elections. The VSM under Maharanga got only 0.13 percent of the seats; the MONIMA K, 1.32 percent; and UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], 0.21 percent. Little by little they became less active and did not take part in the elections for provincial executive committee and people's council elections.

However, before the contest was really reduced to four parties (AREMA, AKFM, MFM, VITM), a new phenomenon emerged on the Malagasy political scene. There was a new element which was initially rejected by the political parties but which finally came into existence. Moreover, MADAGASCAR MATIN certainly had something to do with it. This involved "coalitions" and "alliances" of parties. This was a novelty which is now very much a part of the scene in the political world and which has made a major contribution by providing new life to these different elections and also by "exciting" the appetite of public opinion which, in fact, has a pronounced taste for public affairs and, in general, for democracy. It was on 13 April, during the elections for

members of the executive committees and the people's council for Antananarivo Province that AREMA and AKFM provided an example by "organizing" themselves to gain seats and executive positions. This was a trial effort which was to be undertaken on two occasions, for the executive committee and people's council of Antananarivo. In the other provinces some attempts were made to form coalitions among the smaller political parties, but these efforts met with very little success.

Before concluding this long description of the efforts of the revolutionary movements during these non-stop elections for senior officials, in our next issue we will present summary tables giving the results of the elections since the first poll in the series on 27 February. It had to come out one way or the other, and today the leaders of the less favored parties are counting up the points they made, if not their victories, while waiting for the next elections scheduled, for the National Assembly.

Correction

In the executive committee of Antananarivo Province, in addition to Roland Ramahatra, the president, there are three vice presidents and not two, as previously announced erroneously. Following are the names of the three vice presidents: Mrs Oliva Andrianasolo Rajaonah, first vice president; Miss [as published; previously reported as Mrs] Elisabeth Harinoro Robinson, second vice president; and Thomas Razafindralambo, third vice president.

Final Results of Elections

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 1 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] VIP Elections: Tables of Results

Elections of Members of Provincial [Fokontany] Executive Committees:
Seats and percentage obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>	<u>MFM</u>	<u>VSM</u>	<u>MONIMA K</u>	<u>UDECMA</u>
Antananarivo	12,523 58.43%	4,917 22.95	1,217 5.69	2,149 10.83	72 0.33	483 2.25	69 0.32
Antsiranana	5,139 77.84%	608 9.20	481 7.28	347 5.26	-	15 0.23	12 0.19
Fianarantsoa	16,359 79.28%	923 4.47	1,750 8.48	1,492 7.23	3 0.02	59 0.29	48 0.23
Mahajanga	8,136 84.09%	161 1.67	771 7.97	536 5.54	12 0.12	59 0.61	-
Toamasina	10,993 82.79%	492 3.71	886 6.67	779 5.86	-	83 0.63	45 0.34
Toliary	9,942 83.77%	99 0.83	1,074 9.58	367 3.09	15 0.13	371 3.13	-

[Tables continued on following page]

Elections of Presidents of Provincial [Fokontany] Executive Committees:
Results from the four provincial capitals [faritany] obtained
from the Ministry of Interior.
Number of seats and percentage obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>	<u>MFm</u>	<u>VSM</u>	<u>MONIMA K</u>	<u>UDECMA</u>
Antsiranana	788 86.12%	46 5.07	47 5.40	25 3.19	-	2 0.22	-
Antananarivo	2,028 72.35%	530 18.91	80 2.85	142 5.07	5 0.18	16 0.57	2 0.07
Mahajanga	1,240 91.31%	13 0.96	68 5.01	35 2.58	1 0.07	1 0.07	-
Toamasina	1,672 92.69%	27 1.50	59 3.14	42 1.09	-	4 0.22	-

Elections of Members of People's Councils at the District [Firaisana] Level:
Number of seats and percentage obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>	<u>MFm</u>	<u>VSM</u>	<u>MONIMA K</u>	<u>UDECMA</u>
Antananarivo	2,226 60.62%	854 23.26	182 4.96	334 9.09	6 0.16	66 1.80	4 0.11
Antsiranana	1,093 81.02%	110 8.15	72 5.34	70 5.19	-	4 0.30	-
Fianarantsoa	2,933 80.29%	157 4.30	289 7.91	257 7.04	-	10 0.27	7 0.19
Mahajanga	1,551 84.62%	34 1.85	149 8.13	90 4.91	-	9 0.49	-
Toamasina	1,806 85.31%	83 3.92	98 4.63	117 5.53	-	9 0.42	4 0.19
Toliary	1,953 85.70%	21 0.92	170 7.46	66 2.90	1 0.04	68 2.98	-

Elections of Presidents of District [Firaisana] Executive Committees:
Number of seats obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>	<u>MFm</u>	<u>MONIMA K</u>
Antananarivo	251	29	2	3	-
Antsiranana	118	3	2	4	1
Fianarantsoa	291	-	9	2	-
Mahajanga	159	-	4	2	-
Toamasina	157	-	1	4	-
Toliary	199	1	8	2	-

[Tables continued on following page]

Elections of Members of Local People's Councils [at the Fivondronana Level]:
Number of seats and percentage obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>	<u>MFM</u>	<u>MONIMA K</u>	<u>UDECMA</u>
Antananarivo	285 63.05%	106 23.45	21 4.05	35 7.74	5 1.11	-
Antsiranana	140 81.87%	13 7.60	11 6.43	27 4.10	-	-
Fianarantsoa	378 82.89%	13 2.85	42 9.21	21 4.61	1 0.22	1 0.22
Mahajanga	244 88.40%	5 1.81	16 5.80	10 3.62	1 0.37	-
Toamasina	252 88.73%	9 3.17	12 4.23	11 3.87	-	-
Toliary	278 87.70%	4 1.26	22 6.94	7 2.21	6 1.89	-

Elections of Presidents of Local [Fivondronana] Executive Committees:
Number of seats obtained by each party.

<u>Faritany</u>	<u>AREMA</u>	<u>AKFM</u>	<u>VITM</u>
Antananarivo	18	1	-
Antsiranana	9	-	-
Fianarantsoa	21	-	1
Mahajanga	21	-	-
Toamasina	18	-	-
Toliary	21	-	-

5170
CSO: 3419/1006

UNDP TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English 13 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will continue to assist Malawi in its goal of national development, its resident representative to Malawi Mr. Z. Gabre-Madhin said in Mzuzu during his tour this week.

Mr. Gabre-Madhin, who is also co-ordinator on the UN system's operational activities in Malawi, is on a six day familiarisation and monitoring tour of UNDP's aided projects in the North as well as places of interest. He is accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Simon R. Mhango.

Speaking to Mana, Mr. Gabre-Madhin said the UNDP assistance to Malawi was in the range of K10 million with a larger amount allotted to agriculture and community development.

The resident representative, who has been in the country for three months

disclosed that about K59 million has been granted to Malawi for the past five years.

Mr. Gabre-Madhin has already visited Viphya plantations at Chikangawa which has received some K3.5 million UNDP aid, Lupaso rural low cost housing project in Mzuzu and the Mzuzu Teachers Training College.

The UNDP was interested in the Viphya plantations because it was a big enterprise and an important investment to the Malawi Government. It employs 2,500 people, occupies about 21,854 hectares of land and has cost the government about K80 million, he said.

Mr. Gabre-Madhin said although the government's initial plan to produce produce paper had been shelved, the diversification in the use of timber was a good idea.

He expressed the hope that although the world

demand for paper had slightly dropped, it would increase in future, necessitating Malawi to implement its original plan.

Other projects in which the UNDP has assisted Malawi, was the research into Burley tobacco, water resources and the low cost rural housing.

The low-cost housing project, Mr. Gabre-Madhin explained, was to enable people to build cheaper houses using locally available materials that would cost within the range of K600 and K1,200.

As far as functional literacy was concerned, Mr. Gabre-Madhin said, the UNDP has assisted in the provision of teaching and demonstration materials in Chichewa.

"In collaboration with the government we are working this programme in a bid to eliminate illiteracy," said the resident representative. — Mana

GROCERY OWNERS MUST RESPECT RECOMMENDED PRICES

Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT was learnt this week that a plea has been lodged by Party leaders in Chikwawa with members of the African Businessmen's Association in the district to keep a close watch on the prices of groceries.

This plea by the district Party chairman for Chikwawa comes in the wake of complaints that grocers are charging up to 70 tambala for a loaf of bread, which is 24 tambala or 52 per cent extra on the normal price of 46 tambala.

Incidents of overcharging have been experienced in the past in many parts of the country mainly involving vendors at produce markets. In January this year members of the Blantyre City Price Control and Monitoring committee made surprise visits to the markets around the city including the central market. They discovered irregular prices and gave the right advice and action.

During the exercise, those vendors who were found contravening the recommended prices were disciplined accordingly: some were given severe

warning and those who were adamant were sent out of council markets. Similar exercises were also carried out in Lilongwe and Zomba.

Due to these strict controls, it appears cases of overcharging have diminished and no fresh complaints have been made recently. This means that the right dose was administered on would-be cheats.

However, the recent case in Chikwawa poses another question as to why grocery owners should charge such an exorbitant price for a commodity such as bread, which is not scarce, to say the least. Bread might be just an example of many other items that are sold to the members of the public without considering the recommended prices.

In the words of the Party official who addressed chiefs and businessmen in the Chikwawa Community Centre Hall on the subject: "This cheating under the pretext of rising commodity prices cannot be tolerated. Similar cases will be viewed seriously."

We hope that the request to members of the African Businessmen Association will be given due consideration and price control authorities will review the situation in that area so that grocery owners can respect recommended prices.

AIR MALAWI ANNOUNCES SEVEN PERCENT FUEL SAVINGS

Operation Manager's Statement

Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Jun-1 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

AIR Malawi seem to have found a formula for flying above the trouble clouds.

At a reception in Blantyre this week the airline announced that a fuel conservation programme it launched in November last year had resulted in fuel savings of over 100,000 litres.

"In fact when we started we were hoping to achieve a 5 per cent saving on fuel, but the figure now stands at about 7 per cent," Captain B.L.R. Pocock, the airline's operations manager told me.

"Considering the high cost of fuel, this is a big saving on foreign exchange," he said.

The company now hopes to save about 350,000 litres by the end of the year.

TECHNIQUES

Captain Pocock said that the airline had achieved the savings by using new techniques.

These include strict speed and load controls, general improvements in aircraft drag profiles and working in co-operation with the air traffic control to avoid delays in landing.

Engineers had also done a lot of work on recalibration of instruments on the BAC III planes, he said.

"The fuel conservation programme has been so successful that a senior engineer from British aerospace manufacturers of the BAC III will be visiting the country within the next few weeks to see the programme.

Parastatals Should Emulate Example

Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Jun-1 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

AIR Malawi announced this week that it had saved 100,000 litres in a fuel conservation exercise which begun in November last year. And the company projected that by the end of the year it could save about 350,000 litres through its new scheme.

An official of the company said that this had been done through a series of measures which include strict controls on speed cargo.

We congratulate Air Malawi for their practical efforts in reducing their fuel bill. At a time when the fuel bills of many companies has been spiralling, this has been no mean achievement.

But the company, which also announced recently that it had turned a K4 million operating loss to a K1 million profit in two years, has shown when proper management is applied.

Many parastatal organisations would do well to emulate the example set by national airline.

CSO: 3400/1585

ZOMBA, DEDZA SAWMILLS MAKING SAWDUST BRIQUETTES FOR FUEL

Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Jun-1 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SAWMILLS at Zomba and Dedza have started making briquettes from sawdust for use as fuel, bringing to fruition a government plan that took shape a few months ago with the installation of the first set of briquette-making machines at Blantyre Sawmill.

The commissioning of the plants at Zomba and Dedza a few weeks ago ended the first phase of the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources' Forest Industries Division project of installing machines at the three centres.

Technicians from the Republic of China, where the machines were bought, spent two weeks in Blantyre installing the equipment at Blantyre Sawmill. The Blantyre plant started producing up to one tonne of briquettes a day by early January this year.

Local technicians then installed plants in Zomba and Dedza where briquette-making started early April and late last month respectively.

A spokesman of the Forest Industries Division

told me this week that the division will now embark on the project's second phase of promoting sales of the briquettes.

The Blantyre and Zomba sawmills have been selling the briquettes for some time. The pieces have started to sell like hot cakes among the public because they are handy and burn better, producing less smoke, than some wood fuel.

Since their plant started production only a few weeks ago, Dedza Sawmill officials are in the process of showing samples of the briquettes to prospective customers as far afield as Lilongwe.

Many more people in the Capital City and elsewhere were 'introduced' to the briquettes last week-end at the Agrex '83 agricultural exhibition.

The briquette plants utilise tonnes of sawdust that has been dumped near the sawmill sites over several years. The growing sawdust 'mountains' were a worry to sawmill officials until a use was found for it.

MALAWI

BRIEFS

NTCHISI MEAT SHORTAGE--Due to scarcity of meat at Ntchisi produce market, the people living around the boma travel to Mponela market in Dowa or Kasungu boma to buy their meat. A veterinary official at the Ntchisi rural project told Mana that meat was scarce at the markets in Ntchisi District because buthcermen were finding it difficult to buy cattle at cheaper prices from people in the villages. The price of cattle was soaring since cattle owners realized that it was more profitable to sell their cattle at cattle markets than to individual butchermen. Following the scarcity of meat, most restaurant owners now find it difficult to provide their customers with good meals unless they bought goat meat for their business. The veterinary official suggested that this problem could be solved if registered butchermen had their own cattle. [Text] [Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English 30 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1585

UNJM HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Amadou Daouda Diallo Speech

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 2 Jun 83 p 3

[Report on 1 June speech by Amadou Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the UNJM [National Union of Malian Youth], at opening session of First Regular UNJM Congress]

[Text] Following the theme of loyalty to the general party line, the First Regular Congress of the National Union of Malian Youth got underway yesterday at the Omnisport Arena. The session was presided over by Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau, and was attended by members of the Central Executive Bureau of the government, accredited diplomats serving in Mali, representatives of democratic organizations and some 100 delegates from the UNJM sections in our different regions.

In his opening address, Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the UNJM, thanked delegates to the congress for their massive participation and paid homage to the Central Executive Bureau for its tireless interest in youth.

Speaking a few months after the National Council of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], devoted to economic problems (11-13 January 1983), and the election of UNJM officers in February, he said that the First Regular Congress should "essentially reflect on these two very important events and derive the necessary lessons. It will also take a retrospective look at the progress of our organization in order to identify its weaknesses and strong points and propose solutions to the many problems that have continued to arise."

Increasing Effort

Congratulating all delegates and the elected officers of the UNJM for the trust which members have just placed in them, Diallo said: "You must not disappoint the hopes placed in you and I am sure that you will not, imbued, as you are, with the pertinent definition of trust given by the secretary general of the party, Gen Moussa Traore. Trust is not something that can be bought and sold. It is acquired through merit and is maintained by an ever increasing effort to hold to the organizational line, to the defense of the ideals of socio-economic progress of the masses and to remain humble, honest and hard-working."

"Backed by these qualities, for two days you are going to discuss the past, present and future of the UNJM."

Recalling the resolutions of the National Council on economic problems, the secretary general of the UNJM said that it is the duty of young people to make these resolutions their own and to reflect on what their positive contribution will be in terms of their correct application.

"Your National Executive Bureau has examined the results of the work of the National Council and humbly believes that the implementation of what, as early as December 1981, called the production brigade, could be a realistic approach to resolve, at least partially, the problems of the rural exodus, juvenile delinquency, unemployment among the youth, scarcities, and so on. The establishment of the National Youth Service, the bill for which is already on the desk of the president of the National Assembly, will also enable the UNJM to demonstrate the full measure of its contribution to national construction. We will therefore be grateful to our deputies if they pass that bill during this session, a bill whose application will, in our opinion, modify the country's development process in a positive and rapid way."

Slight Inadequacies

With respect to the problems linked to the election of committee officers for the UNJM sections and subsections, Daouda Diallo said: "It is unfortunate that, contrary to what we asked for in our Circular Letters Nos 001 and 002 and also in the closing speech of the Third Special Congress, that elections have sometimes led to controversies, even crises."

Daouda Diallo explained that the problems have sometimes resulted from some slight inadequacies or a lack of clarity in statutes that must be identified and corrected. But in addition, they are generally the work of persons badly in need of posts -- not always young people, moreover -- who engage in diabolical calculations in the midst of a whole web of intrigue, lies and shrewdly orchestrated slander that do not do youth justice and that do the greatest harm instead, by teaching young people to forget the great virtues of courage, loyalty, patriotism and selflessness, virtues we have inherited from our glorious past and that must be protected at any price.

Emphasizing that nothing can be done amidst discord, the secretary general of the UNJM asked delegates to the congress to preach reconciliation and the unity of young people at all levels. "The word 'failure'," he said, "must be banished from the language of a committed, courageous youth devoted to the people, as the bylaws command." With respect to the bylaws, the congress is also to "examine and coordinate Articles 20 and 21 of the statutes relative to the age at which the UNJM card is issued (15) and that at which the member becomes an eligible voter (18)."

Article 3

Daouda Diallo also brought up the problem of participation by women in UNJM elections. "The problem deserves to be studied carefully, without any passion,"

he said. It is true that there are certain committees which women have left en masse, giving the advantage to one candidate rather than another who nevertheless has many more young people among his voters. He wondered whether they will be able to participate in athletic and artistic activities and other fields of endeavor on the same footing as other young Malians under the age of 40.

For him, "without issuing a challenge to anyone, it appears difficult and not very realistic to answer that question in the affirmative." It would certainly be prudent, the secretary general of the UNJM added, to clarify the content of Article 3 of the bylaws unless the UNFM [National Union of Malian Women] helps us to settle the matter.

After bringing up these problems, the secretary general of the UNJM briefly reviewed other aspects of the life of his organization since the December 1982 congress. He referred to the UNJM school committees that were reorganized and which operate very well and to the Pioneer Movement (training grounds for UNJM leaders), which must be improved in order to lay the foundations for training the Malian youth of the future so that they may satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our people.

Finally, the secretary generally asked delegates to the congress to make a thorough diagnosis of our sports system, to analyze the causes of our continuing poor performances and propose suitable solutions, which necessarily implies participation of the UNJM in the development of mass sports, which must be spread in our villages and cities.

Before officially opening the work of the congress, Daouda Diallo emphasized the good relations of cooperation existing between the UNJM and youth organizations throughout the world and reiterated the support of the young people of Mali for all peoples fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

After the opening speech, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau, spoke and congratulated the young people of Mali on behalf of the party for their dedication to the causes of our people. Asking young people to demonstrate initiative and responsibility, the political secretary stated that "the fight which our people have undertaken to build a strong, just and prosperous nation requires the constant aware participation by our young people in the development objectives defined by the party."

The congress comes to a close this evening.

Conclusion of Congress

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Report on 2 June speech by Gen Moussa Traore at closing ceremony of First Regular Congress of the UNJM]

[Text] Beginning on Wednesday, the First Regular Congress of the National Union of Malian Youth (UNJM) came to a close yesterday.

The closing ceremony, presided over by the secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], Gen Moussa Traore, was attended by members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, diplomatic corps and guests, including representatives of the UNJM school committees for higher education.

After two days of discussions and reflection, congressional delegates drafted a general resolution and set up a new National Executive Bureau for a 3-year term.

Closing the work of this First Regular Congress of Malian youth, the secretary general of the UDPM, Gen Moussa Traore, told delegates to the congress of the satisfaction of the party, the government and the Malian people for their high sense of duty and responsibility they have demonstrated throughout the discussions.

"The Democratic Union of the Malian People can be legitimately proud of its young people, young people who in 5 years have met their historic responsibilities, guaranteeing cohesion and unity and guiding the strength of its members toward concrete national construction actions.

"The Malian people will always remember that the National Union of Malian Youth has spontaneously and effectively led young people in great projects such as Selingue Youwarou, the Palace of Culture in Bamako, reforestation, the sanitation of our cities and villages, to mention but a few things.

"We also know that you are building your stadiums, youth centers and Olympic villages in the cercle capitals.

"Through your resolutions from this congress, you have committed yourselves to help the party carry out the resolutions of the last National Council of the Democratic Union of the Malian People devoted to economic and social problems.

"On behalf of the party and the government, I have noted that commitment and I assure you of our unreserved support and our complete confidence for the completion of your very ambitious, but certainly noble, program!"

"Young people of Mali, another duty falls on your shoulders: that of helping perfect national unity, at a time when all the live forces of the nation should converge and give an additional boost to our economic and social development actions.

"It is also up to you, because of the qualities of courage, dynamism and high sense of responsibility that characterize you, to help the party and government to reorganize and consolidate all government structures.

"On behalf of the Central Executive Bureau of the government and speaking for myself personally, I thank you for the motions of congratulations and support which you have sent to us. They bear witness to your devotion to the party and its principles. At all levels: committees, subsections and sections, party organizations and young people must work hand in hand to carry out our program. No longer will we tolerate a split which is generally due only to personal problems, internal struggles over sordid and unconfessed individual interests.

"Henceforth, all party organizations will be judged on their determination to maintain harmony among members, their capacity to organize women and young people in order to guide them toward the achievement of specific goals helping the community, all in keeping with our Five-Year Development Plan.

"Young people of Mali, there is no time to waste. All the human and material potential of our country should be carefully scrutinized and intelligently combined in order to ensure our economic and social development, which cannot be conceived without the appreciable contribution of our youth.

"Speaking to you, Mr Secretary General and elected officials of the National Executive Bureau of the National Union of Malian Youth, I extend to you my warmest congratulations for the trust which young people have just shown you by placing you at the head of their organization in order to guide and coordinate their actions.

"It is up to you to use all your moral and intellectual resources in order not to disappoint the expectations of those young people.

"I would remind you of what I told your first elected bureau at the time of the constituent congress of the National Union of Malian Youth. I quote: 'There are fundamental qualities that are indispensable for youth leaders: moral integrity, intellectual honesty, political courage, responsibility, total willingness to serve just causes, a high sense of sacrifice and duty, as well as moderation in ambitions and passions.'

"If you have these qualities, your success is assured. I nevertheless reiterate the willingness of the party and its secretary general to give you all the material and moral aid needed to carry out your mission.

"Young people of Mali, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you to continue to work actively in the Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM) and to continue with greatest care the plans for your participation in the Second Pan African Festival, at which we hope to have great success.

"You must make an ever greater contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the total liberation and unity of the continent.

"You must continue to oppose the shameful policy of apartheid imposed on the courageous people of Azanie [sic].

"Likewise, Malian youth must constantly join their voices with that of the party in reaffirming support for the just fight and total liberation of the Arab peoples of Palestine and Lebanon.

"As you have said in your resolution, you must join with all progressive youth organizations in demanding a world of peace and justice from which wars such as those pitting our brothers of Iraq and Iran against each other and those involving illegal partitions such as in Korea will be banned.

"Young people of Mali, I reiterate my congratulations, those of the party, the government and all the Malian people for the high level of your discussions and for the realism and militancy reflected in your resolutions.

"In wishing each one of you a safe return home, I declare the work of the First Regular Congress of the National Union of Malian Youth officially closed. Long live the Democratic Union of the Malian People! Long live the National Union of Malian Youth! Long live Mali!"

Amadou Daouda Diallo, secretary general of the UNJM, given a vote of confidence by the delegates, had expressed the gratitude of the newly elected officers and their determination to justify the confidence placed in them.

"First of all, I would like to ask your indulgence for the emotion I feel because of the solemnity of this ceremony.

"I should also like to find words to welcome your presence among us, Mr Secretary General of the party, by which you have marked the high point of this congress.

"On behalf of all delegates to the congress and young people, allow me to thank you for agreeing to honor the closing ceremony of our First Regular Congress with your presence.

"Fellow delegates, I would also like to thank you and express our gratitude to you for the confidence you have just placed in us by electing us as members of the new National Executive Bureau of the UNJM.

"You have just entrusted us with a heavy responsibility, that of leading the destinies of our organization for the next 3 years.

"We give our solemn oath to the party and its secretary general to do our utmost to carry out our mission totally and in a worthy fashion.

"We commit ourselves to be and always remain the Executive Bureau of all Malian youth. Therefore, our duty is to strengthen cohesion and unity.

"The aim of the new National Executive Bureau will be to remain always faithful to the organizational line, to defend the ideals of our people, no matter the cost.

"The secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic said to you, at the closing session of the constituent congress of the UNJM on 29 June 1978: 'Young people of Mali, you have just taken before the Malian people and history the solemn oath to build Mali. Whatever happens, remember that this commitment is an oath linking you to the destiny of our people and our country.'

"Comrades, members of the National Executive Bureau, allow me, on behalf of our young people, to renew the oath we solemnly took in 1978 to loyally serve our country, to place ourselves totally in the service of the party in order to ensure the proper execution of its program so as to ensure the welfare of the Malian people.

"Comrade young people, starting now, our organization must take a decisive turn in order to reach its cruising speed, improving its performance considerably in all fields.

"Our young people must talk less and less and seek to record specific actions in the direction of the task of nationbuilding undertaken by the government and the party.

"The UNJM must henceforth require nothing but action from its members, as the fields in which young people are active are many and varied.

"Mr Secretary General of the party and President of the Republic, once again rest assured our our fierce determination to always be at your side, to continue the revitalization of the UDPM, to be the hands and feet of its members in order to help you in the great fight you are heroically waging against our underdevelopment.

"Fellow delegates, I would like to thank you once again for the trust you have just shown us and ask you to express the cordial greetings of the National Executive Bureau to all our members, both men and women.

"Mr Secretary General of the party, allow me in conclusion, on behalf of Malian youth, to thank our comrades who were not elected to the National Executive Bureau for one reason or another for the eminent services they have rendered the UNJM since its creation. They have our profound gratitude, as well as our willingness to receive their wise council in order to constantly improve our methods of work. Young people could not be ungrateful to those who have served them!

Comrade congressional delegates, may you have a safe return to your respective sections. Long live the UDPM! Long live the UNJM! Long live Mali! I thank you.

Resolutions Adopted

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 6 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by M. Diakite]

[Text] Reflecting on our socioeconomic conditions and educating young people with a view to their mobilization behind the development objectives of our country: That line set forth by the National Union of Malian Youth (UNJM) has once more been followed by the First Regular Congress of Malian youth held on 1-2 June.

For two days, delegates from our 52 UNJM sections discussed economic, social and political problems whose solution could not be found with the conscious, responsible participation of young people. Backed by this observation and the determination to be actively and concretely involved in the task of national construction, Malian youth, at the conclusion of the congress, proposed solutions, amended others already made and suggested that the party and government apply those already outlined.

On the political level, the UNJM, an integral part of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, pledged to do everything possible for the unity and cohesion

of all the strata of our population. It therefore asks the other party organizations to coordinate their action in that direction. At the level of our schools, the establishment of UNJM school committees is effective, but in places, they do not always fit the new profile of the Malian schools. Consequently, they must be revitalized in order to enable them to play their full role as educators, mobilizers and organizers.

The UNJM also asked party leaders to revise the election code at the party level and in its organizations. This request stems from the controversies and crises sometimes caused at the time of elections by inadequate or imprecise bylaws. It asks party leaders to update provisions for the political training of cadres and party members. With respect to the Pioneer Movement, which can and must be a training school for youth leaders, the congress, while deploring delays in the application of provisions, asked for the reorganization of the movement and hailed the efforts of nonpermanent organizers in our schools.

On the economic and social levels, aware of their role as builders of the nation and guarantors of its future, the young people of Mali passed the resolutions of the National Council of the party held from 11 to 13 January on economic problems. In order to ensure the correct execution of those resolutions, the UNJM asks its organizations to ensure the creation of production brigades and requests that political and administrative authorities intensify ruralization, revitalization of practical orientation centers (COP) and rural promotion centers (CAP).

Turning to the problem of unemployment and underemployment among the young, delegates to the congress issued an appeal to the party and the government to safeguard, reorient the government sector and encourage the mixed and private sector, which will make it possible to create new jobs. Young people must also help the party at all levels to undertake and continue reforestation campaigns in order to protect our ecosystem.

Aware that man is at the source and conclusion of all development, the National Union of Malian Youth, through its organizations in the health field, will help to carry out the policy of primary health care. It also asks all young people to moralize social ceremonies and participate in the search for ways and means to apply Circular 3 of the UNFM (on marriage, the generalization of sports among the masses and protection of the cultural patrimony). In this way, adequate structures for athletics will be strengthened and established in city and village schools and brigades to protect the cultural patrimony will be created.

Finally, it should be noted, with respect to the statutory inadequacies revealed by the UNJM elections, that the First Regular Congress of Malian youth amended Articles 20 and 21 of the statutes and 8 of the bylaws. The right to vote is now recognized at 15 and that of eligibility for all persons at the age of 18. A quorum of assemblies and other meetings will consist of a majority of committees.

Militant commitment and a sense of responsibility dominated the sessions of this first assembly of young Malians, but even if "the future of our party is

to be found through reflection, our determination," the fulfillment of the historical role of Malian young people necessarily depends on concrete, responsible actions.

New Officers Listed

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] New National Executive Bureau: secretary general, Amadou Daouda Diallo, Bamako; deputy secretary general, Drissa Traore, Sikasso; administrative secretary, Cheickna Sidy Mohamed, Tombouctou; organizational secretary, Ali Toure, Mopti; deputy secretary for organization, Ibrahima Cisse, Bamako; secretary for economic affairs, Mamadi Konde, Bko; secretary for foreign relations, Abdou Sy, Kayes; secretary for information, Seydou Coulibaly, Sikasso; general treasurer, Mouatapha Cisse, Bamako; deputy general treasurer, Abdou Aziz Dante, Bamako; secretary of the Pioneer Movement, Boubacar Sidiki Traore, Koulikoro; secretary for culture, Alhassane Doucoure, Bamako; secretary for sports, Aliou Idrissa Maiga, Gao; secretary for social affairs, Mrs Mariko Fatima Siby, Bamako; secretary for educational questions, Oumar Kanoute, Bamako; secretary for disputes, Zoumana Abdoulaye Traore, Bamako; second secretary for disputes, Boubacar Bass, Segou; secretary of accounting, Anapel Ouologuem, Mopti.

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CSO: 3419/1026

NATION WILL CONTINUE TO BENEFIT FROM FRENCH ASSISTANCE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 1 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] The visit to our country of Christian Nucci, French minister for cooperation and development, included a reception Monday evening [3 May] offered in his honor by Dr Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

On this occasion Minister Beye welcomed Nucci and emphasized the hope which the Malian people have in strengthening relations between Mali and France. Commenting that the political will to improve the level of cooperation existed on both sides, our minister of foreign affairs recalled the conversations which Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Moussa Traore held in Paris in October 1982. He continued: "Your visit directly follows from that meeting at the highest level. It broadly expresses the steadfastness of French policy and its fidelity toward the African partners of France, with whom your country has unchanging relationships.

"In fact, in addition to the exchange of goods between our countries, a system of cultural exchanges has been established which gives our bilateral cooperation a human dimension which extends its long term life.

"Mali, a young country always open to a call for solidarity between different peoples, which necessarily implies a state of interdependence among nations, listens attentively to the echoes of all the voices raised in favor of just and equitable international cooperation, based on respect for national independence and mutual interests.

"Fortunately, the voice of France is heard everywhere when it is a matter of reorganizing the present international economic system in order to make available all efforts and solutions likely to lead to another kind of development for man. The initiatives raised by France at the summit meeting in Cancun and the meeting of the least developed countries in Paris, which advocated farsighted solutions in terms of development aid policy, will have the full support of the Malian Government. It is so true for us in Mali that development, the essential condition for the maintenance of social equilibrium, remains the major aspiration of all peoples.

"In Mali development remains, quite evidently, an objective. However, in this Sahelian country, development takes on the character of a challenge.

"You come at a time when the first rains have fallen in certain parts of the country. I raise this matter because this season of the year is particularly crucial. It arouses hopes and fears at the same time. Here, the rains provide the rhythm for the life of the people. The rains determine the economic forecasts. Here, for more than a decade, the rains have become an equation with many unknowns in it.

"In addition, to deal with the present situation, the government has resolutely undertaken the definition of another concept of development.

"The national, independent, and planned economy which we wish to build is not a response to passing phenomena but rather constitutes a choice made in accordance with the realities in our country. The Malian people and their leaders consider that the best path to follow toward development is one which takes into account the ethical outlook, the identity, and the personality of our people.

"To carry out this gigantic task of national development properly, our country, which first of all depends on its own resources, also makes use of assistance from international organizations and favors the participation of foreign investors.

"The struggle carried on by the people of Mali aims at self-sufficiency in food through the control of our waters, the development of livestock, and the exploitation of our important minerals production potential.

"This is an occasion to express the deep appreciation of the Malian Government for the constant efforts made by France in support of the development of our country."

Speaking in turn, Nucci thanked the Malian Government for the welcome given him and then went on: "This first visit of mine to Mali, the conversations which I have had with you and with other members of the government, and the visits I have made to different development projects which are the result of cooperation between France and Mali--all of these have made it possible for me to gauge the extent of the challenges which geography and Mali's land-locked situation pose for the economic and social development of this vast country. I have also been able to appreciate the determination and tenacity of your leader, the courage with which you have undertaken a policy of reorganizing your country's institutions in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food, correct the imbalance in your foreign trade, and improve the difficult living conditions under which your people live, particularly in the areas most seriously affected by drought.

"In continuing this long term effort I can assure you that Mali does not stand alone and that it will continue to have the active assistance of France, as in the past, with a spirit of full cooperation between our two governments and in the tradition of frankness and friendship which characterizes the family-like relationships existing between our two countries. I had occasion to indicate to you this morning [30 May] the decisions already made by the executive committee of the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and the provision of additional assistance in the framework of the struggle against the drought. I have also made note of the wishes you have expressed in various areas. Very careful attention will be paid to them on the French side."

SWANU, DAMARA COUNCIL BOYCOTT OF STATE COUNCIL ANALYZED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 2 Jul 83 p 32

[Article by Gwen Lester: "Let SA Pay for State Council!"]

[Text]

Any prospect of credibility for the proposed State Council, was dealt a severe blow this week, by the decision on the part of both SWANU and the Damara Council, not to participate in this latest exercise. And with the refusal by most left-wing political parties to cooperate in this new initiative, it will degenerate into becoming nothing more than a repeat of the Turnhalle exercise of 1975 - if indeed the State Council materialises at all.

And it seems odd, in view of Dr. Willie van Niekerk's claim that the State Council was conceptualised by local parties, that these political parties have refused to participate in what he claims is their own idea. But Dr van Niekerk's claims in this regard have already been refuted by several parties, who have countered with the

argument that it was he who asked to have discussions with them and not vice versa.

At any rate, the State Council is almost certainly doomed to failure - if it does come into being at all and it appears that it will, for otherwise the South African Government and Administrator General will "lose face" - because it will have no credibility whatsoever.

There was still a faint prospect of hope for the initiative recently, when there was speculation that the SWANU movement would participate. There was general speculation that this may in fact, be the case, and if so, then the idea of a State Council idea could be salvaged.

However, there is little doubt, that had SWANU decided to cooperate in the new initiative, then this would have led to disunity in the ranks of that organisation itself,

and they may well have lost substantial support in the country as a whole.

At present, not all political parties have yet decided whether or not to participate in the new initiative. The CDA of Mr Peter Kalangula for instance, will meet shortly in order to determine whether or not they will participate, and at this stage it appears likely that they will.

NO CREDIBILITY

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the National Party, the Labour Party (of Mr L.J. Barnes), the NPLF of Mr K.H. Conradie, and the NCDP of Mr Hans Rohr have thusfar decided to participate. However the most important political groups (for the sake of giving the new scheme some credibility) remain outside the State Council.

These include the SWAPO Democrats,

SWANU, the Namibia Independence Party and others, and it is almost certain that Dr van Niekerk is sorely disappointed that these parties will not take part.

It can be expected that renewed pressure will be put on SWANU to participate, and possibly even a few concessions in order to attract their co-operation.

At the same time, without the participation of such parties as SWAPO D, and SWANU, the State Council will degenerate into nothing more than a parody of the Turnhalle of 1975 - where the absence of political parties and groups made a farce of the whole affair.

Once again we will have a DTA-dominated body, with the National Party in opposition - and having experienced the DTA 'government', one has certain reservations about the sort of constitution the DTA is going to come up with.

And while Mr Moses Katjiuongua, President of SWANU, gave a number of reasons why they would not participate in the new initiative, it can safely be said that co-operation on the part of any left-wing political party would almost certainly mean political suicide.

POLITICAL SUICIDE

There are two aspects which are bound to lead to the death of any left-wing political party in this Territory - the first

being the 'stooge' or 'puppet' label, and the second, cooperation in any sense, with the South African Government. And although the attitude of some political parties is 'it won't do any harm to hear what the man has to say' - the people do not agree with this. They see it, plainly and simply, as collaboration with the authorities, and there is little one can do to shake them of this belief.

But one thing stands clearly above everything: there are several parties, and they include the DTA and the Damara Council for instance, who are self-professed "liberation" movements, and it is high time they live up to their claim. They should seek the 'liberation' of this country, rather than tightening the ties which bind this country to the South African Government. And the proposed State Council has precisely this aim in mind - it binds this country, with the assent of political parties, to continued domination by South Africa.

And it appears, not only has the Damara Council realised what a farce the proposed State Council would be, but they have also realised what a grave mistake they made in participating in the ethnic elections of 1980, and agreeing to take on the second tier ethnic government. Realisation has been slow in coming to this movement, but hopefully they have now finally seen the light.

MAY DISBAND

This was evident from their statement made, after the Congress which decided overwhelmingly against participation in the State Council: "requests the Central Committee of the Damara Council to investigate whether the Congress decision of 1980, contrary to Party policy, to participate in the ethnic elections and to accept an ethnic government, really achieved the desired aim; and if not, to give concrete reasons why the following congress of the Damara Council could not decide to scrap the ethnic government".

And finally it appears, the Damara Council have realised the extent of the damage done to their Party, by participating in ethnic elections; taking on an ethnic government; and giving the impression that they would participate in a so-called 'interim' government.

Thanks to this growing realisation on their part, not only of the Damara Council, but of other political parties as well, the State Council as it is known, will be made the laughingstock.

There are many arguments both for and against the State Council, but the arguments in favour, seem to have little basis - the parties concerned being uncertain as to whether the State Council will in fact achieve anything, and if this is the case, then the whole exercise is a waste of time and money.

It has been stated by a spokesman from the Administrator General's office that the State Council could scrap AG 8 if it so desired - and if this is the case, namely all options are open, then they could probably also decide to scrap Resolution 435! Herein, it appears, lies another danger.

According to Mr Mudge, if the State Council achieves nothing else, then at least people would have got to know one another better - is an unfounded, and somewhat ridiculous argument. If they truly want to get to know one another better, they could do it at the local 'disco' for instance, and not cause the taxpayer of this country unnecessary expense, and a waste of time as a whole for the country in general.

LET SA PAY

And one could counter with the argument that if the SA Government wants this State Council so badly - then let her pay for it. After all, it is just another way of fobbing off criticism that will certainly result, on the shoulders of the political parties here, rather than the SA Government herself.

We have paid too dearly for South Africa's little schemes in the past - both financially, socially, economically and in virtually every other sense.

If the Administrator General decides to implement this proposal, then it shows how little regard he and the South African Government, have for the wishes of the majority of the people of this country. Let us no longer hear the age-old nonsense of "the people will decide", for this meaningless, and it is obvious that there is one instance, and one instance only, which is making the decisions unilaterally I might add, and that is the South African Government.

SA TACTICS TO RETAIN SWA 'COLONY' HIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Jul 83 p 1539

[Editorial: "Another Namibia Trick"]

[Text]

THE SOUTH AFRICANS are at it again. In the latest of a long line of stalling tactics designed to keep Namibia as a colony, Pretoria has proposed the formation of a "State Council" made up of the various internal political parties. The Council would be an "interim" arrangement pending proper independence. The proposals were first made public by Namibia's Administrator General, Willie van Niekerk. Approval from South Africa, to no one's surprise, was swift.

The scheme would allocate from one to four seats to any party "actively engaged in politics in the territory", thereby automatically, by the South African definition, excluding SWAPO nationalists from the Council. About a third of Namibia's political parties have so far approved the scheme. The Council would sit for six months and draw up a constitution for Namibia. In an apparent sop to the Western "Contact" Group, certain of its "constitutional proposals" for independence would be adopted. Thus Council decisions would be taken by a two-thirds majority and the infamous two-vote system would be used in a subsequent referendum on council recommendations; the poll would be counted once nationally and once in officially-delineated "ethnic areas".

The timing and the content of the proposals are significant in that they come at a time of international exasperation with the Western "Contact" Group which set itself up in 1977 to negotiate Namibia's independence, or some conclude, to stall it. The Western Group has failed. It has become caught up in a web of political and financial vested interests in the colony and in South Africa itself which render it worse than useless. This impotence was tacitly accepted by the United Nations in late May when its Security Council mandated the Secretary-General, Perez de Cuellar, personally to start a new round of talks. The Western Group failure was also recognised by a senior SWAPO official, Moses Garoeb, when he said

in June that the Group had become counterproductive and "should be done away with".

The State Council plan can be seen as a defensive riposte from Pretoria to this impatience, an impatience justly felt by almost every nation in the world. Every nation, that is, apart from South Africa and her allies in the Western Group, with the possible (political and not financial) exception of France. The plan is also an admission that South Africa's "internal" solution has failed. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance experiment which recently collapsed showed the unworkability of unrepresentative Government. Partly because of the South African obsession with ethnic affiliation (along familiar Divide and Rule lines), but mainly because the DTA excluded those calling for real independence, the "national government" was a puppet parody. Like the Western Group, it failed.

Quite apart from the absurdity of South African-administered "elections" in the colony (in the 1978 Turnhalle elections physical coercion was the only way a credible poll was achieved), the two-vote system is divisive and backward. SWAPO correctly rejects any manifestation of tribalism, especially if it is South-African sponsored. The charge that SWAPO is an "Ovambo party" can be easily countered by looking at the variety of ethnic groups among the 60,000 refugees who have escaped to camps in Angola, there to fight for Namibian independence.

It is even suggested, and here the true face of the proposed Council is revealed, that via the referendum Namibians could be asked whether they favour the idea that independence be linked to Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola! Thus with every Council proposal, United Nations Resolution 435 (which calls for a ceasefire, South African troop withdrawal and free elections), recedes into the distance. This is just what the South Africans want, because, for all its faults, the United Nations Resolution is the only democratic solution to an increasingly bloody war of independence.

Underpinning South Africa's political need to keep Namibia as a colony is the financial reward to the coloniser. Whatever the much-vaunted cost of the crusade, as Pretoria would have it, to "save the region from Communism", there is little doubt that Namibia is a very profitable satellite to South Africa. From 1920 to 1969, Namibia was treated purely and simply as a colony, with all the one-sided industrial and tax legislation that this implies. That legislation is still largely in operation.

If, as van Niekerk claims, the Council proposals are not a definitive alternative to internationally recognised independence, why bother with them at all? Who is Pretoria trying to fool? If the Western Group falls for the

arrangement because of its similarities to their own constitutional proposals, the coffin of their intellectual honesty will be well and truly nailed. South Africa has made it clear in any case that it would not necessarily abide by the results of a referendum on the Council's recommendations. A "No" vote to any cobbled plan for continuing occupation of the colony or important abstentions, would inevitably be rejected by Pretoria.

The Council Plan would be rejected in free and fair elections because it does not represent the will of the majority. For this reason, the international community should reject it outright and insist on implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

CSO: 3400/1594

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

ISCOR'S PROFITS--Pretoria--Efforts to obtain a response from ISCOR, the South African steel concern as to its profits on the Uis tin mine account in SWA's so-called Damaraland were to no avail. ISCOR was asked in view of the much-discussed report in Windhoek that its only tax contribution so far has been R240 000,00 made in the latest financial year, an unofficial, unsubstantiated statement of course. The mine produces a very large share of South Africa's tin and wolfram requirements like Rosh Pinah, the other ISCOR holding down south in the Warmbad area of SWA. In Windhoek the liaison officer of ISCOR released the following tax figures for Rosh Pinah but admitted that it was not possible to obtain those for Uis. The Rosh Pinah tax figures are: In the financial year ending 1980, R1 531 392; For 1981, R676 765; For the year 1982, R2 118 475; For the tax year ending 1983 a provisional tax of R353 302. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 2 Jul 83 p 15]

CSO: 3400/1594

SHAGARI GIVEN FIFTY-FIFTY CHANCE OF WINNING ELECTION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 22 Jun 83 pp 1-5

[Text]

The key question in the elections will be whether President **Shagari** can win more votes (a plurality) in the first ballot than any other presidential candidate. His chances appear to be 50:50, at least. Given that he will be far from winning an absolute majority and that there is widespread disenchantment with the NPN federal government, the fundamental determinant to his first ballot chances is how evenly the opposition splits the anti-NPN votes.

A first assumption now is that Shagari will get the required 25% of the presidential vote in 12 2/3 of the states. The death of **Aminu Kano** and the succession to the *Peoples' Redemption Party* (PRP) leadership of **Hassan Yusuf**, who has little popular appeal, has given Shagari a good chance of winning 25% of the vote in Kano. Effectively, bearing in mind the present electoral likelihoods (AC Vol 24 Nos 5 & 9), this means that all he needs to fulfill the 12 2/3 requirement is two-thirds of 25% (i.e. 16.67%) of the presidential vote in one of seven states:- Plateau, Imo, Anambra, Ondo, Oyo, Ogun or Lagos. As explained overleaf, he should manage it.

There remains, however, the possibility that Chief **Awolowo** will force Shagari to a run-off by winning more votes in the first ballot. To do this he would need to get most of the anti-NPN votes in key "swing" states (Cross River, Rivers, Borno, Gongola and Kwara for example). The more evenly Awolowo and **Nnamdi Azikiwe** split the anti-NPN vote in non-Yoruba and non-Ibo states, the greater the likelihood of Awolowo failing in the first ballot. Logically, therefore, the next key is whether Azikiwe (the weaker candidate) would be willing to withdraw and swing his own support outside the Ibo states to Awolowo *before the first ballot*. Past inability of the opposition alliance, the *Peoples' Progressive Alliance* (PPA), to work a joint strategy, clearly points to only a small chance that this will happen.

While the *Nigerian Advance Party* (NAP) is unlikely to get a significant vote anywhere, the PRP and the *Great Nigeria Peoples' Party* (GNPP) should not be completely dismissed. The PRP in Kano and to some extent Kaduna and Borno, and the GNPP in Borno, may show considerable electoral strength. Certainly they will split the anti-NPN vote in these three states. But the vacuum created by the nationwide demise of the GNPP has been filled by the UPN, which is clearly the main opposition party in Sokoto, Bauchi, Gongola and Cross River. It is most significant that the UPN in Sokoto and Bauchi has made such inroads into the NPN's northern, Hausa-Fulani electoral stronghold.

In recent weeks, 10 NPN legislators in the Sokoto House of Assembly have decamped to the UPN, along with two GNPP legislators. The UPN candidate for governor in Sokoto, **Shehu Bayero**, is a former NPN speaker of the State House of Assembly. In Bauchi, the GNPP opposition has been moving to the UPN, led by the minority leader in the Bauchi House of Assembly, **Alhaji Ismaila Mohammed**. While Awolowo is unlikely to score 25% of the vote in either Bauchi or Sokoto (or Kano or Kaduna) on the first ballot, his choice of **Alhaji Muhammadu Kura**, as the UPN vice-presidential running-mate does appear to be paying some dividends. **Alhaji Kura**, an NPC member of the Federal House in the First Republic and GNPP candidate for governor of Bauchi in 1979, is a Muslim and holder of a traditional title, **Makaman Misau**. As a man very much of the Hausa-Fulani culture, he helps blunt the image of Awolowo as anti-north and anti-Muslim. Moreover, the UPN has continued to attract other significant figures in the Muslim north. Certainly one of its greatest prizes is the former commissioner for agriculture and local government in Kano, **Shehu Mohammed Shanono**, who left **Mohammed Abubakar Rimi's** administration a year ago when it veered irretrievably towards the NPP and then returned to **Aminu Kano's** PRP in October. Disaffected by the triumph of **Sabo Bakin Zuwo** in the struggle for control of the Kano state PRP, **Shanono** was wooed in two secret trips to Kano by Lagos state governor **Lateef Jakande**, and finally agreed to accept the UPN chairmanship in the state and gubernatorial nomination. Widely respected among the educated left in Kano, and a shrewd and able organiser, **Shanono** gives the UPN a credible presence in Kano, though he has no chance of winning himself.

With its inroads into Sokoto, Bauchi, Kano and Kaduna, a three-tiered UPN strategy is taking shape. The first tier includes the five western states the UPN now controls. Its goal here is to retain control

of the state governments and to pile up as massive a popular vote on August 6 for Awolowo as humanly possible. The second tier includes those states that the UPN does not control at the moment but has a fighting chance of winning in 1983. These are Cross River, Kwara, Borno, Gongola and perhaps Rivers. Without question, the UPN has made substantial gains in all five of these states. To advance a credible claim to being a truly national party, the UPN feels it must win control of at least one northern and one south-eastern state.

Cross River is among the UPN's best bets for new gains, and Borno is the only predominantly Muslim state where the UPN has any realistic chance of winning the state government. In all of these states, Awolowo will trail slightly or substantially behind his party's local candidates, but has a reasonable chance of obtaining at least 25% of the presidential vote. This leaves nine states. In the three NPP-controlled states - Imo, Anambra and Plateau, the UPN is in disarray and has no hope of any significant showing. Similarly in Niger, the UPN is scarcely present. It has made a major effort in Benue, attempting to win over the sizeable block of disaffected 'Tarka NPN' through the former NPN federal minister of communications, **Isaac Shaahu**, now a UPN senatorial candidate. But it still trails well behind the NPP in the state, which is the major challenger to the inept and unpopular government of **Aper Aku**. The third tier of UPN prospects consists of the remaining four states - Bauchi, Sokoto, Kano and Kaduna - where it has no realistic hope of actually winning power, but could win seats in the state legislature, and, in Bauchi and Sokoto, constitute a credible opposition. For a party that could not score 10% of the vote in any of the five rounds of elections in any of the Muslim states of the far north in 1979, these modest achievements would represent dramatic progress.

The NPP strategy is more difficult to assess. It is counting heavily on the ability of its gubernatorial candidates in the North - **Paul Unongo** in Benue, **Alhassan Badakoshi** in Niger, **Abubakar Barde** in Gongola and especially **Abubakar Rimi** in Kano - to deliver a majority of the presidential vote in their states to the NPP. Given the level of disaffection with NPN rule in Niger and Benue, this may be possible in these two states, but it is difficult to imagine in Gongola, where former governor Barde is himself unpopular in much of the state and likely to finish third in the voting, and Kano, where Rimi's personal popularity is probably not massively transferable to an Ibo candidate. Unless Rimi can work magic in Kano, it is likely that Zik will run behind Awolowo and Shagari in the popular vote. His only hope to make the run-off would appear to

be in winning a majority of the vote in Niger and Benue, along with the three states now controlled by the NPP, while Awolowo gets a plurality of the popular vote, blocking a first-ballot victory for Shagari. In this event, Zik might land in a run-off with Awo if Shagari failed to get a majority of the vote in five states - which he might fail to do given NPN losses in Kwara, Cross River, Rivers and Benue. For the NPP, it is an unlikely scenario, but possible.

The states

A state by state assessment shows that it is most unlikely that the NPN will control more states than its current seven. It has at least an even chance of losing Cross River, Benue, Kwara and Niger and has a reasonable chance of winning only Kaduna and Gongola. Most of its gains will come in the Ibo and Yoruba states, where it could pick up significant legislative strength, but is unlikely to win any governorships.

Imo, Anambra, Plateau and Bendel

The NPN could take up to a quarter (possibly even a third) of the legislative seats in Imo and Anambra. However, the NPN campaign in Anambra has been weakened by bitter fighting between **Emeka Ojukwu** and **Alex Ekwueme** (and their respective followers, who are reported to have come to blows in at least one instance). Nevertheless, the NPN is pouring enormous resources into the two states. In Imo, the NPN's campaign ace, former NCNC premier of the Eastern Region, **Dr Michael Okpara**, has been given an Abuja contract reported to be in the tens of millions of naira to gain enthusiasm for the NPN campaign. In Plateau the NPP is set to retain the roughly three-quarters of the seats it now controls. Though the gubernatorial campaign of the NPN candidate, former federal minister of aviation, **John Kadiya**, is well-financed, he stands little chance of unseating the popular governor, **Solomon Lar**. Despite strikes by civil servants and teachers over non-payment of salaries, Lar should win with a safe margin.

The UPN is in serious trouble in at least one of the states it controls, and possibly two. In Bendel, governor **Ambrose Alli** will have a very difficult time against the challenge of **Samuel Ogbemudia**, who appeals to voters to remember the progress the state made and the better economic times it enjoyed during his nine years as military governor there during the Gowon regime. Ogbemudia is further benefiting from widespread controversy over Alli's style of rule, pointing to the quarter of a million naira of state funds he spent in a lavish burial ceremony for his father, and the siting of the new Bendel State University in his hometown of Ekpoma. The greater personal popularity of Ogbemudia may win him the governorship while the greater strength and organisation of the UPN as a party may enable it to retain control of the State House of Assembly. Should Shagari win a first-ballot victory on August 6, Bendel voters, who feel the state's development interests have been harmed by Alli's confrontation with the federal government, will be likely to vote in an NPN governor the following Saturday.

Ogun, Oyo, Ondo and Lagos

The four Yoruba states can be broken into two groups. In Ogun and especially Lagos, the defections of former UPN top-notchers to the NPN have had more limited effect, and have been counter-balanced by the rifts they have caused subsequently in the NPN state branches. In Ogun, the inter-party turmoil over the gubernatorial nomination between backers of Chief **Alani Bankole**, the original nominee, and backers of UPN decamper Chief **Soji Odunjo**, has shattered any prospect of eroding the UPN's lockhold on the state. In Lagos, the charismatic **Lateef Jakande** will win in a landslide. In Oyo and Ondo by contrast, the defections of the deputy governors, who contested unsuccessfully for the UPN gubernatorial nominations, have been far more damaging. The effect has been most telling in Ondo, where

the NPN was able to capture only one of 66 State Assembly seats in 1979. Now it is fielding for governor the disaffected former deputy governor, Chief **Akin Omoboriowo**. Omoboriowo, who lost the UPN nomination to incumbent governor, Chief **Michael Ajasin**, in a close and exceedingly bitter contest, has carried with him into the UPN a number of federal and state legislators, including such respected figures as Chief **Ojaiya Fagbamigbe** and Professor **Opéyemi Ola**. He enjoys substantial support among his native Ekiti sub-group, where he has campaigned heavily on the basis of ethnic ties and Ajasin's alleged hatred for the Ekitis. Though he probably will not win, he may well lift the NPN to a quarter or a third of the seats in the State House of Assembly, generating two-party politics in the state for the first time. With nine of the 126 State Assembly seats, the NPN is already somewhat more present in Oyo, enjoying a base of support in the Ogbomoso area of the late premier of the Western Region and antagonist of Awolowo, Chief **Samuel Akintola**. With the defection to it of the former Oyo deputy governor, Chief **Sunday Afolabi**, and the powerful former commissioner of local government, Ibadan strongman Chief **Busari Adelokun**, the NPN is sure to increase its presence in the State Assembly, and could very well win the 30 to 40 seats it needs to constitute a serious opposition. The fiery and intellectual incumbent governor, **Bola Ige**, does not appear in danger of losing, but certainly the margin of his victory will be reduced. Ondo should provide the closer contest for governor.

Rivers and Cross River

Of the remaining two southern states, the NPN is more likely to retain control of Rivers, if only because the UPN and NPP appear more evenly to be splitting the opposition. Governor **Melford Okilo** faces a difficult battle, however, carrying the scars of a nasty quarrel with his deputy governor and a running feud with the State Assembly which almost brought his impeachment last year when 19 of the 26 NPN legislators signed an impeachment motion. (The NPN national secretariat had to intervene). His main challenge this August will come from the NPP, which won about a third of the State Assembly seats in 1979 and will field as its candidate Chief **Kemte Giadom**, who was until recently an NPN member of the Federal House of Representatives. The NPP's biggest handicap in the state in 1979 was its perception as an 'Ibo party' by people who felt themselves to have been brutally treated by Biafran soldiers during the civil war. In this sense, declaration of Ojukwu for the NPN has backfired in Rivers and Cross River, confusing if not reversing the identification of the NPP with destruction by Ojukwu's soldiers in the civil war. Okilo's reputation for high-living in a state whose teachers have not been paid in months and whose people have seen little of the development they expected, will also work against him. Similar factors - the boomerang from Ojukwu's declaration, the dissatisfaction with federal development assistance, and bitter divisions within the ruling NPN, cloud perhaps even more seriously the NPN's prospects in Cross River. It now appears that the failure of the NPN to renominate governor **Clement Isong** will cost it the governorship, in that it has sparked massive defections from Isong's followers in the southern, Ibibio-dominated part of the state to the NPP and particularly the UPN. The death of Chief **E. O. Eyo**, the political giant of modern Ibibio politics, has removed the NPN's main instrument for limiting the damage among the Ibibios (AC Vol 24 No 2). While the UPN and NPP risk splitting the Ibibio vote, as the NPP candidate, Chief **E. U. Okon**, draws from the same base, turmoil and weak organisation within the NPP branch give the UPN a clear edge. The NPN can count on winning again the northern Ogoja senatorial district, where Senate President **Joseph Wayas** wields virtually unchallenged influence, and in the home district of senator **Donald Etiebet**, the NPN gubernatorial candidate. But the UPN appears headed for victory in Cross River, on a second ballot if not on the first. In fact, should the UPN and NPP decide to pool their strength in Cross River and Rivers states and split the two between them, the NPN would stand to lose control of both states. A weak showing by Shagari on the first ballot would have the same effect.

Niger, Kwara and Benue

In the 'Middle Belt' area as well, the NPN is in serious trouble. The long, debilitating struggle between governor **Adamu Atta** and state chairman, senator **Sola Saraki** (the Senate majority leader and chief financier of the state party), has ravaged the NPN in Kwara to the point where it will be difficult for the

renominated governor to pick up the pieces. The most recent in a series of agreements between Atta and Saraki has collapsed in renewed acrimony. Saraki might now sabotage the governor's re-election campaign from behind the scenes. Atta can ill-afford such a deep and lasting split. While his chief opponent, UPN Senator **Cornelius Adebayo**, is also weakened by a split in his party (caused by the refusal of the UPN state chairman and 1979 nominee, Chief **J. S. Olawoyin**, to accept his defeat by Adebayo in this year's primary election), it does not appear so completely to have polarized his party. If Saraki and Atta cannot be reconciled soon, Kwara seems likely to shift to the UPN in the gubernatorial election, even while possibly giving the edge once more to Shagari in the presidential voting.

Similar problems await the NPN in Benue and Niger, which it apparently won by huge margins in 1979. In Benue, the unchallenged leader of the Tiv, the late Senator **J. S. Tarka**, is no longer available to deliver the largest block of votes, and governor **Aper Aku** has failed to establish himself as a worthy successor to Tarka. Owning one of the sorriest records of performance of the 19 state governments, Aku is conceded to be a liability even by some NPN insiders, who nevertheless feel the incumbency factor and the Tarka legacy can return the state to the NPN. With the defection to the NPP and UPN of the insurgent 'Tarka NPN', including former high officials of the party and the recently resigned speaker of the State Assembly, this expectation is dubious. Amid widespread disaffection over closed schools, unpaid teachers, unpaved roads, and a general lack of development progress expected by a state that went so heavily NPN in 1979, as well as rampant rumours of enormous corruption, Aku could be hard-pressed to edge out the articulate young NPP candidate, **Paul Unongo**. Though Unongo himself was forced to resign as federal minister of steel development (during the days of the NPN-NPP accord) because of charges of corruption, he has mobilized substantial support, especially among young people. Aku's best hope seems to lie in a splitting of the anti-NPN vote between the NPP and the UPN, which could enable him to return with a plurality. But the turnout for Shagari's launching of the NPN campaign in Makurdi, which was so poor that minister of communication **Audu Ogbah** (a Benue indigene) felt compelled to offer a public explanation, suggests that the NPN is weak at every electoral level in the state.

Niger state has historically been a stronghold of the ruling forces in northern Nigeria, but the traditional political association between the Hausa-Fulani elite and the Nupes, who constitute about 60% of the state's population, has broken down in the last four years. The Nupes are convinced that they have been short-changed in the dispensation of patronage and development resources by governor **Awwal Ibrahim**, who is Hausa, and bitterly resent his nomination by the NPN to run for another term. They point to what they feel has been the complete neglect of Bida, the traditional centre of the Nupe people, by the Awwal Ibrahim government, and are equally offended by the governor's demotion and replacement of Nupe permanent secretaries and cabinet ministers, his banning of civil servants' participation in the tribal association of the Nupe, and his alleged lack of respect for the status of the Etsu Nupe as the premier traditional ruler of the state. The Gwari people, constituting 25 to 30% of the state's population, share the same concerns, and have been particularly embittered by alleged political interference in the selection of chiefs in their area. The NPP has nominated a ticket perfectly situated to exploit these many resentments. Its gubernatorial candidate, **Alhaji Abubakar Alhassan Badakoshi**, a Nupe, is a former permanent secretary in governor Ibrahim's government, while his running mate, **Alhaji Abubakar Bosso**, a Gwari, was one of Ibrahim's commissioners. Both have been active in their respective tribal associations. (Bosso was sacked from the cabinet for his involvement). Both are well known to their respective peoples and their fellow civil servants in the state. And along with other civil servants in and out of government who are opposing Ibrahim's reelection, they have been exploiting their access to secret government files to expose what they allege is evidence of extensive corruption and malfeasance by the current state government. Though the NPN has nominated another Nupe to run with Ibrahim, and though it can also boast of two powerful Nupes in the Shagari government - **Shehu Musa**, secretary to the federal government, and **Suleman Takuma**, former NPN national secretary and now special adviser to the president - its hopes of holding onto the state are drowning in a wave of ethnic political

mobilization. It is a sign of how unpopular the Ibrahim government has become among the Nupes that some NPN campaigners have been quietly urging their fellow Nupes to give their presidential vote to Shagari even as they prepare to vote for Badakoshi for governor. This probably portends the way the state will go this August.

Gongola and Borno

Gongola and Borno are among the NPN's best hopes for new governorships. Gongola appears to be the better prospect. The incumbent governor, Alhaji **Abubakar Barde**, has recently resigned his office and his membership of the GNPP to contest again on the platform of the NPP. While he (and thus the NPP) still controls the state government through his loyal former deputy, now governor, **Wilberforce Jata**, it is unlikely that this will be enough to overcome the dissatisfaction in the state with the corruption and ineffective performance of his government. Lacking in charisma, continuously at odds with his legislature, and in relatively poor health, Barde trails far behind the two forceful personalities and parties now fighting it out for control of Gongola: Alhaji **Bamanga Tukur** of the NPN and Reverend **Wilson Sabiya** of the UPN. These parties trailed closely behind the GNPP, second and third respectively, in 1979, and both are well-organised and financed and are now drawing large crowds. The race matches two of the most interesting candidates in the country. Tukur resigned recently as chairman of the *Nigerian Ports Authority*, where he was given high marks by some for decongesting ports and expanding their capacity. A Fulani from Jada, he has been described as shrewd, diligent and aggressively ambitious. His personal wealth not only powers a strong campaign, but may also suggest to voters that he, unlike many politicians, would have no need to enrich himself in office. Sabiya threw his support to Barde at the last minute in 1979 (probably putting him over the top) but this time is in the race to stay, and has been drumming away with a preacher's fervour on the promise of the UPN's four cardinal programmes of free education, free health care, integrated rural development and full employment. Awolowo's recent triumphant reception indicates strong momentum for the UPN in the state, but the probability is an NPN victory in both the state and federal elections, though possibly a close one.

Borno is a state that both the NPN and the UPN want badly to capture, and each is pouring in enormous resources. It is said, for example, that the UPN has assigned a fleet of more than 400 vehicles and 500 motorcycles to its campaign there. The UPN has the advantage of controlling the state government through governor **Mohammed Goni**, but Goni - unlike governors Rimi of Kano and Barde of Gongola - failed to resign his office before accepting the nomination of a party other than the one he was elected to office on. (Resigning would have meant turning over the state government to a deputy governor loyal to the NPP). As a result Goni was disqualified by FEDECO from contesting. Last week FEDECO said that he could stand after all. With Goni back, the UPN is in the race again. In the meantime the UPN nominated the former governor's wife, **Hajiya Amina Mohammed**, in his place. The NPN's nominee, Alhaji **Asheik Jarma**, is also a man of substantial means, and was until recently, federal minister of state in the ministry of works. While the NPN has a strong and well-financed organisation in the state, and as in Gongola, has captured some of the defectors from **Waziri Ibrahim's** GNPP, Jarma himself is from the small Shuwa Arab tribe, a clear disadvantage in competing for the votes of the dominant group in the state, the Kanuri. The GNPP, by contrast, has again nominated a young and articulate Kanuri, **Mohammed Abba Gana**, as its candidate for governor, and this, along with a continuing strong Kanuri consciousness and considerable dissatisfaction with Goni's government, could be enough to bring Borno back to the GNPP fold. In the presidential voting, **Waziri Ibrahim** will probably edge out Shagari with a reduced margin, with the PRP, NPP and UPN also getting some support, thus preventing any presidential candidate from capturing a majority of the Borno vote this time.

Bauchi and Sokoto

Bauchi and Sokoto, as has already been indicated, are sure to remain under NPN control. While the UPN has displaced the GNPP as the main opposition party in these states, with the NPP also enjoying some support, especially in southern Bauchi, the best the opposition can hope for is a modest increase in its strength in the state assemblies. Though some of the supporters

of Alhaji **Ibrahim Gusau**, who unsuccessfully challenged governor **Garba Nadama** for the nomination in Sokoto, remain sufficiently bitter to vote for another party (probably the UPN), this can hardly do more than dent the NPN's margin of victory. In the presidential voting, Shagari can again expect sizeable majorities from these two states.

Kaduna and Kano

This leaves the two states won by the PRP in 1979, Kaduna and Kano. Both the incumbent governors, **Abubakar Rimi** in Kano and **Abba Musa Rimi** in Kaduna, have joined up with the NPP and are nominated to run on the NPP platform for governor. But like Goni in Borno, Abba Musa Rimi did not resign his office because his deputy was loyal to a different party, in this case the **Aminu Kano PRP**, and more specifically to the impeached former governor, **Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa**, who recently resigned the PRP as deputy national president, along with Chief **Imoudu** himself and most of what remained of the "Imoudu PRP." Like Goni, Abba Musa Rimi was disqualified by FEDECO from contesting on a new party platform, but rather than risk confusing the electorate in a long and improbable court case, the NPP opted to field Dr. **Yunusa Yusuf**, formerly governor Rimi's commissioner for agriculture and rural development, who had been originally nominated to run for deputy governor with Rimi. As with Goni, FEDECO has now allowed Rimi to stand. With Balarabe Musa - probably still the most popular politician in Kaduna State - now actively campaigning for the PRP ticket, the PRP candidate, Alhaji **Musa Musawa**, is in a stronger position. A suave career diplomat, Musawa lacks the strong grassroots appeal or forceful campaign style of Balarabe Musa, and his prospects heavily depend on how widely Balarabe campaigns for his ticket. Clearly, he is helped by the return to the PRP fold of several close associates of Balarabe's, including the radical intellectual Dr. **Bala Usman**, commissioner of information and internal affairs, **Mataimaki Tom Maiyashi**, and the current deputy governor, **Mu'azu Aliyu Ahmed**, who was nominated as Musawa's running-mate as part of the agreement that brought the remaining factions of the PRP back together. It will take a reunited PRP, an active Balarabe Musa, and probably in the end the support of the UPN and NPP again to defeat the strong challenge of the NPN, which was deeply frustrated by its loss of the governorship in 1979 and has since been determined to recover complete control of the state in 1983. Going for the NPN is money, organisation, and a strong base in the northern half of the state, the old Katsina province. But the NPN has nominated the same candidate, Alhaji **Lawal Kaita**, who lost what many thought to be a sure NPN bet in 1979. And its two-thirds control of the state legislature is somewhat misleading: many of the NPN candidates won when their PRP opponents were disqualified by FEDECO in the eleventh hour. It took only four days for the four parties to unite behind Balarabe Musa and give him the margin of victory in the last week of the 1979 campaign. Facing the prospect of an NPN gubernatorial victory, it is not unlikely they will do so again in 1983. In the presidential voting, with the death of Aminu Kano, who scored a third of the Kaduna vote in 1979, Shagari seems likely to score a majority of the Kaduna vote.

Of all the states whose electoral outcome is in doubt, Kano is by far the biggest and most strategic. An NPN victory in the gubernatorial election, which is unlikely but not impossible, would decisively derail the movement of the self-styled "progressives" in the Muslim north. A PRP victory would mean new life and credibility for Aminu Kano's inheritance, while an NPP victory would almost surely mean its collapse, at least in its current form.

With a populist image, strong financial resources, a charismatic personality and the total backing of the state government and state-controlled media, now in the hands of his former deputy, **Abdu Dawakin Tofa**, Rimi must be considered the favourite to return as governor of Kano. But with the name and image of Aminu Kano's PRP (along with its well-known symbol, the key), senator **Sabo Bakin Zuwo**, also a forceful campaigner, still has a chance of victory, especially if he can force the former governor into a run-off (by denying him 25% of the vote in two-thirds of the local governments), in which case the NPN will surely swing its support to Sabo. The NPN candidate, Alhaji **Aminu Bashir Wali**, is extremely well-financed, and must not be discounted, though he will probably end up a spoiler, running well behind in third place. The real spoiler in the race, however, could be the UPN's **Shehu Shanono**, who, as a progressive Muslim intellectual,

will draw votes away from both Rimi and Zuwo. Confident of victory, Rimi is nevertheless campaigning hard, in part to sell the NPP presidential candidate, Azikiwe. It is possible that Rimi's network of grassroots support and control of the state media can deliver a quarter or more of the vote to Zik. But with the PRP candidate, Hassan Yusuf, failing to catch fire in Kano, there is now a good chance that the majority of Kano voters will turn to Shagari.

What all of this adds up to is the following: a close contest for the presidency, with the edge being with Shagari unless the PPA can close ranks at the last minute behind Awolowo; a slight decline in NPN strength in the National Assembly, coupled with a much more cohesive and antagonistic opposition; and a number of changes in governing parties at the state level, leaving the NPN somewhat weaker than it currently is but also more broadly based. Specifically, there is a good chance of the governorship changing parties in Bendel, Benue, Cross River, Gongola, Kaduna, Kwara, Niger and Rivers - almost half the states. A plausible configuration in October would be seven NPP Governors (Anambra, Imo, Plateau, Benue, Niger, Kano and Rivers), six UPN (Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Kwara, and Cross River), five NPN (Bauchi, Bendel, Gongola, Kaduna and Sokoto) and one GNPP (Borno). In the Senate, one might expect the UPN to gain three seats (from its current 28), the NPP to gain seven (from its current 16), the NPN to lose three from its current 36), the PRP to lose three (of its current seven) and the GNPP to lose five (of its current eight). This leaves unanswered the question of who will win the new Senate seat that has been established for the federal capital territory of Abuja.

In April and May the House of Representatives and the Senate passed a number of amendments to the Electoral Bill designed to assuage such apprehensions. For instance, it established a National Advisory Council on mass media with the task of ratifying all election results before they are published by FEDECO. This was against the advice of the president's office, as was another amendment stipulating that the counting of ballot papers take place at the polling booths. Though Shagari had opposed the measure, FEDECO chairman, Justice **Ovie-Whiskey**, said last month that his commission had decided to abide by the decision.

However, according to FEDECO there are to be 200,000 polling booths. With only 90,000 policemen in the country, the problem is obvious. Alex Ekwueme has belatedly said that counting at polling stations could lead to chaos and anarchy because of inadequate police strength, a view also publicly echoed by Shagari. Pressure was therefore put on the Senate and the House of Assembly, and a joint session is to be held to review the two controversial amendments. But the legislators agreed to this only reluctantly, and there is some doubt whether the necessary quorum can be achieved. In the Senate, for instance, Joseph Wayas has ruled that 32 senators will continue to form a quorum, despite the fact

that resignations and deaths have resulted in 16 vacancies. The House of Representatives has 67 vacancies. Many of the members are also away electioneering, and those who have failed to be selected as candidates by their parties are often disinclined to exert themselves at the tail-end of their legislative term.

The fate of the apparently foolproof local counting system is therefore in the balance. The need for 200,000 booths must be in doubt: in 1979 FEDECO announced plans for some 150,000 booths but made do with less than 100,000. The 200,000 figure would mean about 240 voters per booth supposing a 100% turnout and assuming that the current registered total is about the same as four years ago - 48 million. But the turnout last time was only about a third of that. By assuming that no more than 100 people at most will cast their votes at each booth, FEDECO would seem to have created a situation where adequate security could not have been supplied without the army. The number of polling booths will finally probably be much smaller, possibly within the capacity of the civil police to supervise. Last week joint police and military exercises took place "in aid of the civil power" as Brigade Major **Aker Iyorshe** put it.

Shagari may even have had a row with the army. The apparently sudden departure of his ADC, Lt. Col. **Husman**, for a training course in the US is said by rumour in Lagos to be connected with some disagreement between the government and the military. There is also the recent outburst by Maj. Gen. **Adeyinka Adebayo**, now retired, about the political violence in Ondo State, which he compared to the once explosive situation in the former Western Region. He said the situation today is even worse than in 1964, and added that his own personal intelligence reports suggested that violence would continue.

A joint statement by the six recognized political parties last week was yet another attempt to defuse tensions and to "safeguard democracy". It amounts to undertakings by the various groups not to interfere with each other's meetings and processions. The National Advisory Council on mass media, the meeting decided, would be instituted to control government-owned publications and broadcasting stations during the elections, as laid down by the amendment to the Electoral Bill. An earlier attempt to cool things down through the Council of State resulted in a 14-point "peace plan", which was basically an undertaking by party leaders to appeal to their supporters to respect law and order and the police. The State Security and Intelligence Committee is meeting at more frequent intervals, and Lagos police commissioner Alhaji **Mamman Nassarawa** has cancelled all police leave. The latest measure is a ban on walking sticks at political rallies since the discovery of a factory in Lagos manufacturing sticks with concealed double-edged blades ●

DETAILS ON ELECTION PROCEDURES GIVEN

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[Text]

The joint conference of the national assembly have adopted six amendments of the House of Representatives and two amendments of the senate on the Electoral (Amendment) Act 1983.

The first was the amendment to Section 49 of the act which deals with the nullification of votes cast "at" and not "in" a polling station, if the total votes cast there exceed the number of registered voters.

The section stipulates that another poll shall be conducted within seven days "at" the polling station. Other amendments are in Sections 64 and 65 which empower FEDECO to designate for each election a place referred to in the act as an "addition centre" in each constituency or senatorial district where votes would be added up by the returning officer.

Other sections whose amendment were adopted are Sections 66, 67, 70 and 120 of the Electoral Act which deal with the duties of a returning officer at the "addition centre", the responsibility of each candidate, or his agency to endorse the certificate of returns, and the functions of the National Advisory Council on the mass media.

The conference also adopted the Senate's amendment in Section 62 and 68 of the act.

These sections deal with the functions of the presiding officer "immediately after the close of the polls".

No further count or re-check would be made, "except at the direction of a court of law on an election petition under this act," the amendment said.

How the Votes Will Be Counted

Votes cast during the coming general elections are to be counted at polling booths, according to the Joint Conference of the National Assembly.

However, votes cast at the various booths during each of the elections would be added up at a centre designated by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), in each of the senatorial districts or constituency as the commission desires fit.

The Joint Conference decision was sequel to the rejection of an attempt by an NPN member, Dr. Onwuka O. Oreh to abort counting of votes at booths.

Dr. Oreh who made the move "for public good" sought the permission of the conference to do this but it was rejected on the grounds that it was against the terms of reference of the joint body.

Presiding, Mr. David Attah ruled that the meeting was only to harmonise differences arising from the two houses.

Also adopted by the Joint Conference was the House of Representatives' amendment, providing for the cancellation of results at a polling station where number of votes cast exceed number of registered voters.

Notwithstanding, the Conference noted that this should not naturally affect the result of the constituency for which the polling booth is a part thereof.

And to forestall any rigging, the Conference maintained that each candidate or his agent ought to endorse the certificate of return in form EC3 in the schedule to the Electoral Act.

CSO: 3400/1593

PROVISIONS OF ELECTORAL BILL GENERATE CONTROVERSY

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[Text]

TWO provisions of the Electoral (Amendment) Bill recently passed by both houses of the National Assembly have generated a great deal of controversy. These are the provisions requiring that votes be counted at the polling centres and the one requiring the setting up of a National Advisory Council on the Mass Media to monitor the coverage of the elections by government-owned news media for a period extending from three months before the first election, to one month after the last. The President had expressed objections to the provisions and even sought to have them amended, but is likely to sign the bill into law. It is therefore certain that the provisions will apply in the coming elections.

By far the most potentially disruptive of the provisions is the one relating to vote counting. It, no doubt, has been motivated by a desire to see that nobody gets a chance to stuff the ballot boxes as has happened before and could still happen if boxes have to be carried to central counting places. But it seems naive to believe that the problem of rigging will be solved by the requirement that votes be counted at the polling centres. Moreover, the requirement seems likely to increase greatly the areas of friction and controversy, and may jeopardise the success of the elections.

One significant deficiency that makes this provision potentially dangerous for the process is the manpower inadequacy of the Nigerian Police Force. FEDECO proposes to use 150,000 to 200,000 booths for polling; but according to the Minister of Police Affairs, the number of officers in the force, is 93,000; so the section of the

law requiring the presence of a policeman at each polling booth is certain not to be observed. That would leave many polling centres under the supervision of FEDECO officers and the representatives of the political parties contesting; and that could mean trouble.

First, counting will take place after voting ends in the evening. With the recent performance of the National Electric Power Authority, there is no guarantee that there will be light at the centres. There will be crowds, which, even without thugs, may be intimidating to some parties' representatives in areas where their parties do not have widespread support. It is possible that such representatives may be coerced or perhaps persuaded by other means not to protect the interests that they were there to protect; and that is not inconceivable, considering the high level of party-switching that has characterised Nigerian politics.

Then there is the matter of signing the results by representatives of all parties participating. It is clear by now that Nigerians do not lose elections with grace; and it is not impossible that some representatives whose candidates perform badly will refuse to authenticate the result and claim afterwards that some irregularities have been committed.

Other ways of creating confusion from this provision of the Electoral Act, will no doubt, emerge from the fertile minds of Nigerian politicians, making it certain that the results will be widely disputed.

The provision requiring the setting up of a council to monitor the press is a different matter. It may have little bearing on the

success of the elections, but it does do a great deal of damage to the freedom of the press. What this law authorises is the setting up of a censorship board, made up of politicians and civil servants, to decide on what an editor may or may not publish about the elections for the crucial five months of any election year, and must therefore be considered the biggest setback for the Nigerian Press since the Newspapers Act of 1964.

The passing of this retrogressive provision into law, has been helped in no small way, by the poor performance of the Press, which has failed to observe its own Code of Conduct, requiring among other things that every journalist, should "have respect for the truth and publish or prepare for publication only the truth and to the best of his knowledge". In most Nigerian newspapers, what one finds are slanted news, or even outright falsehoods, published to damage the reputations of opponents of the proprietors, both private and government. Television and radio stations convert themselves into organs of propaganda for the governments that own them. In the event, the press has lost the respect of the public, to the extent that even people who may be expected to oppose retrogressive laws like the Media Council one, are to be found, welcoming the provision.

The press itself had not even tried to fight the bill as one body; private newspapers, which are not to be affected by it, have tended to take the attitude of "serves them right", implying that they themselves have been blameless in the process that brought the Press into such great disrepute. The press organisations — The Guild of Editors, the Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria and the Nigerian Union of Journalists — paralysed by the political divisions that have affected everything in Nigeria, have been unable to mount a credible opposition.

However much one may regret the lapses of the press that have made censorship a reality, it is difficult not to detect a high level of hypocrisy and cynicism in the behaviour of the politicians who have pushed the bill through. Politicians who own newspapers that operate at the lowest level of the gutter, and which they have no intention of cleaning up, hold forth on the virtues of controlling government-owned newspapers. State governors, whose governments own newspapers, TV and radio stations that devote all their space and time to praising them and abusing their opponents, support the bill because they think, quite mistakenly, that it would apply only to Federal government-owned media. In effect, the Act is aiming to maintain one standard for a section of the press and another for the other section; and its double standard makes it morally questionable.

It remains to see if and how the law will work. Its framing certainly reflects a lot of ignorance about how journalists prepare the news they publish. One suspects that the politicians naïvely believe that they can, working part-time, edit the news that keep numerous journalists in each of the media houses, working 60-hour weeks. And that is not counting the Nigerian politicians' notorious inability to agree on anything.

The solution to the unsatisfactory performance of the press in reporting the election campaign is not the Media Council provision, which is selective in its approach. The legislators, if they were really concerned with raising the standard of the media, ought to be seeking to uphold the freedom of the press as required by the constitution, by enacting a law compelling all journalists, as suggested recently by Mr. Tony Momoh, to perform their duties in the public interest.

TOP GNPP CANDIDATE KILLED

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[Text]

The GNPP gubernatorial running mate in Oyo State, Mr. Samuel Adeyemo, has died at the age of 45.

He died at the Ogbomosho Baptist Hospital from injuries he received during an alleged encounter with persons suspected to be party thugs.

Mr. Adeyemo was among those discharged but he was taken back to the hospital a few days later when he started to vomit blood.

According to eye-witness accounts, Mr. Adeyemo had attended a meeting of the party's state executive in Ibadan.

On his way back with his entourage, a group of people suspected to be party thugs allegedly attacked them resulting in a free-for-all fight.

In the commotion that followed, several members of the entourage and the attackers received serious injuries.

Some of the alleged thugs and party stalwarts including the gubernatorial running mate who received injuries were later taken to the Ogbomosho Baptist Hospital by the police for treatment.

The eye-witness account stated that several dangerous implements were used in the fight while the vehicle in which the GNPP members were travelling was completely damaged.

It was gathered also that one of the GNPP members injured in the incident, Mr. Simeon Adelakun, is still on the danger list.

'Many Lives May Be Lost'--Waziri

The leader and presidential candidate of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim has expressed fears over the safety of leading politicians in the country.

He was afraid that if the present trend of events in the country was not checked "there may not be a peaceful and fair election and many lives may be lost."

Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim was commenting on the death of his party's gubernatorial running mate in Oyo State, in Lagos. He stated that the party's philosophy of politics without bitterness should not be taken as an indication of the party's weakness to "return fire for fire" but rather a demonstration of the party's wisdom and desire for peace and stability in the country.

"No amount of provocation would make my partymen resort to violence," he declared.

He advised all his supporters to steer clear of the rallies of other political parties to check any breakdown of law and order.

A delegation of the party has been despatched to Ogbomoso to console the family of the deceased, he said.

CSO: 3400/1593

BRIEFS

BENDEL BANS YOUTH WINGS--The Bendel State Police Command has banned the existence and operations of youth wings of all political parties in the state, according to the Bendel State Commissioner of Police, Mr E.A.B. Adeleye. Mr Adeleye said that these youth wings variously called "Vanguards" and "Activists" were nothing but delinquents, drug addicts and "thugs in party uniforms." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Jul 83 p 1579]

SCREENING TESTS FOR VIPS--As for now, ministerial, ambassadorial and other appointments of government must leave specimens of their finger-prints with the police before undergoing screenings in the senate. This pre-condition was set in the Senate recently while senators were writing in a new paragraph to the rules governing screenings of all the President's men. The finger-prints demand was proposed by the UPN Senate Leader, Chief Jonathan Odebiyi, in his amendment to an original motion brought by Senator Jibrin Salihu, the chairman of the senate committee on rules and business. Senator Odebiyi said the senate should not only demand curricula vitae from those who would come for screenings, but models of their finger-prints which they have already deposited with the police. But in the original motion which was unanimously passed with a voice vote, Senator Salihu proposed that the Senate should not screen any appointee or nominee who has not declared his assets and liabilities to the code of conduct Bureau. Senator Salihu said those coming for Senate's test must present "written evidence" that they had declared their assets and liabilities in line with section 11 (1) of part one of the fifth schedule of the 1979 constitution. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Jul 83 p 1579]

CSO: 3400/1593

ARMED FORCES BUDGET FOR 1983, 1984 APPROVED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 63, Jun 83 pp 53-54

[Article: "Senegal: The Proposed 1983/1984 Budget for the Ministry of Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Demba Koita, the Senegalese National Defense Commission recently met for the purpose of examining the budget of the Senegalese Ministry of Armed Forces, with the minister of armed forces in attendance, accompanied by his armed-forces and Gendarmerie technicians and with 15 of the Defense Commissions' 21 members present.

Opening the discussions, Chairman Koita first offered his congratulations to Mr Medoune Fall, the new minister of armed forces, whose competence has justified the renewed confidence in him expressed by the president of the republic, Mr Abdou Diouf. The chairman assured him of his frank and disinterested collaboration and that of all the commission members, and he welcomed his colleagues newly elected to the Senegalese Defense Commission. He briefly reviewed the visits made to the garrisons last year, and expressed the hope that this kind of contact will be continued, in relationship with the general staff. He then yielded the floor to the minister of armed forces, who thanked Chairman Koita for his friendly words just spoken and expressed all the satisfaction on the part of his predecessor, who told him of the understanding and good collaboration maintained between him and the Defense Commission, with which he would desire, for his part, to keep up the same good relations.

Concerning visits to the garrisons, the minister promised to consult with the chief of staff of the armed forces and the command of the Gendarmerie regarding the practical modalities for these visits. Taking up the matter of the budget, he stressed the character of rigor and austerity in it. Despite the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, the main substance has been conserved in order for the Senegalese armed forces to retain their privileged position on the national and international levels.

The budget is therefore balanced, in receipts and expenditures, in the amount of CFA 22,750,430,000, and breaks down as follows:

--Personnel: CFA 16,214,356,00, including CFA 290,256,000 for new measures;

--Materiel: CFA 6,014,830,000, including CFA 224 million for new measures;
--Maintenance: CFA 451 million, including CFA 2 million for new measures;
--Transfer: CFA 70,244,000, without new measures.

The new personnel measures are due mainly to the evolution of personnel strength resulting from the creation of new units and recruitment of technicians such as cryptographers and radio operators.

The expenditures for materiel have been reestimated at CFA 5,790,830,000, as against CFA 5,685,830,000, which expresses an increase in permanent expenditures necessary for making up the department's arrears and the transfers of credits in the carrying-out of the budget in progress.

The new measures for CFA 224 million break down into CFA 194 million for the functioning of the Air Force and CFA 30 million for the functioning of the Regular-Army Officers School.

In the area of military real estate, the amounts provided for come to CFA 451 million, breaking down as follows:

- a) maintenance of real-estate holdings and engineering materiel, CFA 409 million;
- b) maintenance of Iba Mar Diop Stadium, CFA 42 million.

As regards the transfer expenditures, the total is CFA 70,224,000 and involves:

- subvention to the National Veterans Office, CFA 26,256,000;
- subvention to the students of Bingerville (Ivory Coast) and Ouagadougou (Ivory Coast), CFA 4.84 million;
- subvention for maintenance of military trainees, CFA 39,148,000.

In concluding, the minister mentioned further that this 1983/1984 budget has taken into account the country's current political and economic situation. Its major concern is to cover the expenditures of basic necessity, on the basis of the Senegalese means, "so that we can fill the role expected of us on the national and international levels."

Commission member Bassirou Cisse, taking the floor, asked the minister to give the commission an account of the 7-year plan for Senegalese armed-forces equipment so that he could know whether the provisions have been met.

Mr Gallo Nguer asked the minister to give an up-to-date report on relations in the integration of the Gambian and Senegalese armed forces.

Mr Demba Koita asked the armed forces to redouble their efforts to repair certain trails, particularly in Casamance, and asked for a situation report on the quantitative and qualitative remodeling of the armed forces' armament and munitions, renewal of the automotive fleet of the Army and the Gendarmerie, the maintenance of certain border posts for strategic and security reas-

ons, the armed forces' taking over the Palace of Justice of Kaolack again, the measures taken to combat the Moorish poachers on the borders of Faleme, and completion of the new military camp of Bakel. He expressed the hope that the commission members will use the cards of invitation to the parade ceremonies of 4 April, awarding of decorations, etc.

Minister Fall, speaking again, indicated that in his judgment, the 7-year plan has been 100-percent fulfilled. In this regard, a 4-year plan is in the process of being worked out by the Higher Council of Defense, and the same thing is being done for up to the year 2000. But the budget has not always kept to the contours of this plan, because of the austerity measures.

As regards integration of the Gambian forces, "there are still some small problems between Senegal and Gambia in relation to integration of the security and defense forces. Negotiations are in progress."

Concerning the armed forces' action in road reconstruction, "some disputes have been raised by the transporters' trade unions. The armed forces are disposed to doing the work if means are made available to it."

As for the remodeling of armament and the automotive fleet, "the necessary things have been done within the framework of the plan. All these problems preoccupy us daily, but it is difficult to achieve perfection. At present, the automotive fleet is correct and functional."

Regarding the border posts, in a period of peace between neighboring countries "it is indelicate to garrison the borders with military personnel; that could only engender an undesirable atmosphere of suspicion. Nonetheless, our armed forces are vigilant, you may rest assured."

As regards the Bakel camp, "it will be built when the ministry of finance releases the credits."

The chairman took the floor again for the vote on the budget, which was approved unanimously.

11267
CSO: 3419/1022

SENEGAL

PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY REPORTEDLY SOMBER

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French No 31, 21 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by A. Camara: "Balancing the Budget"]

[Text] This appropriation bill has been introduced just as the general trend is toward pessimism in all underdeveloped countries. All the experts at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), however, forecast a worldwide economic recovery. But this did not take into account a still galloping inflation and the recession which emphasizes our dependence on the West even more, a West which itself has not been spared by the crisis. As if to make the picture even bleaker, the dollar and American interest rates continue to climb, thereby causing the joint decline of the French and CFA francs which are linked by an umbilical cord.

Consequently, Senegal, despite its policy of rigor and austerity imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (a policy of taking aspirin for whatever ails you, as the saying goes) has not reduced its deficit which is growing while its foreign debt increases. Foreign trade and the balance of payments have a worrisome deficit, which was 124.7 billion in 1981, of which 123 billion was for the balance of payments alone. The deficit of the special treasury accounts was 7 billion during the first half of the 1982-83 budget year. The decline in peanut production that occurred during the reference year 1981 has not helped the situation. The rest of our economy has been affected by the decline in the peanut crop. As a result there was about a 3 percent decline in the volume of the gross domestic product and a decline in export receipts (only 9 billion). According to the person who introduced this bill, Christian Valantin, chairman of the Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs of the PS Parliamentary group, "The minister of finance well realized that there is a deficit of 80 billion for which funds must be found."

To turn this situation around, there must first be a balance between income and normal expenditures. If you believe Valantin, this goal will be met. It will be more difficult to balance the investment budget (there is still 10 billion to be found) unless we hold out our hand to "friendly countries,"--it may never happen again. In addition to this there is the foreign debt (73.213 billion) and the domestic debt of about 30 billion francs. "The way to finance this deficit,"

thinks the Committee on Finance, "is by rescheduling the debt and by borrowing. This solution will delay the payment of debt by a few years." The balancing of the budget and many other things depend on that.

Rigorous Checks

It is thought that the collection of income could be improved and certain taxes, such as the ones on alcohol, cola and import duties could be raised. The idea to limit raises in the public sector to a strict 7 percent has also been imposed. However, if there is no improvement in the deficit of the Equalization Fund, all efforts are liable to be in vain. This is why several extensive reforms will be implemented. Within this framework and starting with the 1982-83 season, oil producers are responsible for the primary marketing, the processing and the export of peanut products. As for the sugar industry, which until now has been controlled by the Equalization Fund, the Senegalese state has begun negotiations with the Sugar Company of Senegal (CSS) in order to eliminate the deficit and obtain an objective balance.

In addition, in terms of this appropriation bill, an analysis of the budget shows that personnel expenses account for 58.56 to 66.86 percent of the total budget. This is what caused the minister of finance to hope for a rigorous control of the civil service--one of the principal remedies of the IMF.

The investment budget, given 20 billion francs, will be cut by 3 billion. Resources for this are the equipment budget (3 billion) and fishing agreements (7 billion). It is hoped that the remaining billions will be obtained from abroad through the loan which should be used to finance the balancing of the Independent Fund. This debt will be added to the arrears of the state (some 7.5 billion), to the debts of the former ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] (almost 100 billion, of which 10 billion is carried by the state and the rest by the banks).

The position of Senegal's foreign holdings is also negative. But because Senegal belongs to the franc zone and to UMOA [West African Monetary Union] it can find the hard currency needed to purchase its rice (400,000 tons per year paid in dollars) and its oil by digging into the exchange reserves of the Bank of France.

So, the prospects for an economic recovery are bleak despite some bright spots. The 273.984 billion which makes up the appropriation of the 1983-1984 bill was "unanimously" voted by the National Assembly. In fact, however, the deputies voted on only 4 percent of this sum, i.e., 6,652,273,000 francs. This shows once again that our deputies have little power over the conduct of business in this country. As for the recovery, it does not have a rosy future as long as the policy of borrowing continues.

9720

CSO:3419/1041

FATHER LEWIS: CHURCH FORCING ME TO LEAVE SA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

ANGLICAN Church sources in Pretoria believe the Church hierarchy is getting rid of one of its own priests — the head of the Rhodesia Christian Group — because he has become an embarrassment to liberals in the Church.

The priest concerned, Father Arthur Lewis, confirmed yesterday that he had been ostracised by the Church ever since he had arrived in South Africa three years ago — and that he had no alternative now but to leave the country.

Confirmation of an effective "banning" of Father Lewis was yesterday obtained from overseas sources — in the form of a letter written to the sources by the head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip L R Russell.

Raised

In answer to questions raised about Father Lewis' position, the Archbishop wrote that the Bishop and Chapter of Pretoria had decided Father Lewis should not be allowed either to officiate as a priest in the diocese, or to take church services.

The Bishop of Pretoria, The Rt Rev Richard A Kraft, was not available for comment. Earlier his office denied that Father Lewis had been "banned" when approached by The Citizen.

Archbishop Russell said in his letter that no Anglican priest entering another diocese could expect that, as a matter of right, he would be licensed or given permission to officiate within the diocese.

Only the Diocese of Pretoria could give these rights to Father Lewis — and he said: "I under-

stand that the Bishop and Chapter have given most lengthy and careful consideration to the matter and have come to the conclusion that he should not have either."

Father Lewis, approached to comment on the issue, said he had been effectively ostracised in the Church for the past three years.

"In effect I am being pressurised out of South Africa," he said.

Balance

He said the future of the expatriate Rhodesia Christian Group — a body which had done sterling work in Zimbabwe in the interests of Christians — was in the balance.

It had been made abundantly clear to him that there was no place for him in the Anglican Church and this, he said, was at a time when the

leaders of the Church were busy defending homosexuality, denying scriptural teaching, prescribing attitudes in the South African constitutional debate and demanding civil disobedience.

He had been told: "Your writings are unacceptable."

This made two things clear — that the group would have to try to find lay leadership and that he would have to leave South Africa.

"It is a heart-breaking decision, but it has been forced on me." I must leave South Africa simply to be a priest," he said.

He said the group's work in Zimbabwe was more than humanitarian — it was religious. It raised the voice of protest against the false politicised "gospel" which worked for the overthrow of civilised and would be

Christian governments and the installation of "just societies which turned out to be Marxist tyrannies."

It was sad that the group, with its humanitarian, religious and pastoral work, received scant recognition from the Churches.

"We are trying to help a few of the bewildered Christians who find that the Gospel has been taken from them and replaced by the fashionable superstitions of secular humanism — "Superstitions which lead, as they led in Rhodesia, to social collapse and escalating human misery."

He added: "Incidentally, when Father Michael Lapsley joined the African National Congress in Lesotho and publicly committed himself to violence, he experienced no difficulties with the Anglican authorities."

NUSAS TO INTENSIFY DRIVE FOR UNITED OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 83 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — THE National Union of South African Students (Nusas) is to intensify its campaign against the new constitution.

The president, Miss Kate Philip, said in an interview that Nusas would take the campaign to the five English-speaking university campuses in the next few months.

She said Nusas had partially tested students' responses to the draft constitution through surveys on most of the campuses.

"Many students seem confused about the fact that the new constitution is presented in the mass media as a step in the right direction, while it is clear that, in fact, it entrenches apartheid and is premised on the irreversibility of the bantustan," Miss Philip said.

"We will do our best to clarify these issues to get a united opposition."

This had been decided at the annual Nusas "festival" — entitled "Beyond Reform: The Challenge of Change" — in Cape Town this week.

Speakers included Mr Popo Molefe of the Soweto Civic Association and Committee of 10, Mr Andrew Boraine, former Nusas president who was recently unbanned; and Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, who was also recently unbanned.

Another former Nusas president, Mr Auret van Heerden, and two students, Mr Murpheson Morobe and Mr Sechaba Montsitsi, who served on the Soweto Students' Representative Council

during 1976 and who were recently released from Robben Island, also addressed the meeting.

Among points raised by speakers were:

- Government reform initiatives were no remedy for conflict in South Africa'

- Apartheid was a system of control affecting many aspects of people's lives and therefore had to be fought on many fronts by bodies such as trade unions and community organisations;

Reform had to be seen as a process and people should not focus so closely on the new constitution that they lost sight of the overall aim of the reform initiative, "which is to maintain control of the Black majority through the bantustan system and other mechanisms."

CSO: 3400/1591

ACCEPTANCE OF COLOREDS URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

GOODNESS. Are we never going to grow up? Are we never going to accept people of colour as fellow human beings deserving of our respect and consideration? Must every departure from accepted practice be accompanied by outbursts of racial indignation?

We ask these questions because the appearance on our television screens of a Coloured continuity announcer has caused a strong reaction in some quarters, the SABC receiving many complaints from people who condemn this innovation.

Yet what is the beef about?

Mr Vivian Solomons is a school inspector and an actor.

He has acquitted himself well as a continuity announcer, showing little of the first-night nerves that newcomers develop in front of the cameras.

His Afrikaans is clear; his accent may have a slight Coloured intonation, but so what?

He speaks well, he conveys the information about programmes lucidly, and he is as presentable as anyone who has occupied the continuity chair.

So why object to him?

The answer is that he is a Coloured man who is appearing on "White" television.

That there is no "Coloured" channel as such does not worry the vociferous critics.

He must not appear on TV1.

That we are now moving into an era in which Coloured people will share power, through the three-chamber Parliament, doesn't worry them either.

They still appear to think that we are living in the past when Coloureds, Indians and Blacks were excluded from theatres, restaurants and hotels.

When they had to play apart, as well as live apart, and when the "superior" Whites had little or nothing to do with them.

But for heaven's sake, they are now part of our lives, in our homes, in factories, in offices, in shops.

Just look around and see how they mingle with the Whites, at work, in the streets, in theatres, in restaurants.

They play sport with us.

A Coloured rugby player has worn the green and gold of a Springbok.

Coloured actors have appeared with White actors on our stages.

They have appeared in TV dramas.

Coloured singers have appeared on mixed bills at our theatres.

They have been seen on television.

What is the difference if a Coloured is a continuity announcer?

No difference. Absolutely none.

Next week there will be an Indian woman continuity announcer.

We are going to have the same adverse reaction from some quarters.
Yet Indians, too, are part of our daily lives.
Indians, too, are part of the new constitutional set-up.
Indians, too, have no television channel of their own.
Indians, too, have been accepted culturally, politically, and in the work situation.
So why should anyone object to an Indian woman continuity announcer?
Coloureds and Indians are people, like other people, and they are deserving of our respect.
Or must they be alienated like we have alienated the Blacks?

We say: Enough of this racial nonsense.
Argue about the constitutional plan, if you must.
Argue about White sovereignty, if that is what you believe in.
But don't descend to such a terrible level of racial pettiness.
The country needs the goodwill of all its peoples.
It needs reconciliation between the races.
It needs to fulfil the aspirations of all sections.
But this cannot be done if we try to revert to the racialism of Wit baasskap, of White superiority, of racial exclusivity, of everyone being kept in his own racial hok.
That is the way to disaster.
So stop it, for goodness sake.

CSO: 3400/1591

IMPORTANCE OF BROEDERBOND IN AFRIKANERDOM STRESSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 83 p 6

[Text]

ENGLISH-language newspapers have always regarded the Broederbond as a sinister organisation which, in secret, plays a major role in determining Government policy while placing its members in positions of power.

On the other hand, those who are members of the Broederbond regard the organisation's activities in a more beneficial light, the Broederbond having been responsible, in many significant ways, for advancing the Afrikaner cause, especially at a time when the Afrikaner was economically deprived and politically divided.

Whichever view one takes, nobody can minimise the Broederbond's importance in the Afrikaner scheme of things.

Thus, when a chairman resigns because he is involved in a controversy over the policy of the Government of the day, his resignation is bound to have serious repercussions.

Indeed, the wrangle that led to Professor Carel Boshoff's resignation as head of the Broederbond must inevitably lead to a split in the organisation that will parallel the split in Afrikanerdom's political arm, the National Party.

It is a remarkable change in the hegemony of the volk.

That it has come about over reform was predictable, if not comforting to those Afrikaners who believe that the unity of the volk is the precious foundation on which its power has been based.

Not that unity has been always achieved, as the rift between Smuts-Hertzog and Malan-Havenga demonstrated.

Nevertheless, since the war the Afrikaner has been firmly in control of the country, his party growing in Parliamentary strength until it appeared unchallenged and unchallengeable.

The expulsion of Dr Albert Hertzog and the formation of the Herstigte Nasionale Party 13 years ago was the first tear in the Afrikaner's fabric of power, but it was not a very significant one.

The National Party went on to achieve a record majority in 1977 and it looked set to remain in control for as long as Whites remained in control.

Then came the Info scandal, which destroyed reputations and switched the centre of gravity of Afrikaner politics from the North to the South.

Even then, it seemed that essential unity could be maintained around a strong leader figure like Mr P W Botha.

However, the walkout of the Treurnicht faction from the National Party was more serious than the HNP walkout.

Conservative Afrikaners were jibbing against the reformist ideas of the ruling National Party; by-elections showed that the swing to the Right was strong enough to cause the National Party real concern.

The divisions began to reach into the churches and into Afrikaner cultural organisations.

And now they have reached the Broederbond itself.

The South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, which once had a significant role in formulating Afrikaner ideas on racial matters, had become more Right-wing in recent times.

It has now rejected the Government's constitutional reform plan.

Professor Boshoff, who headed Sabra as well as the Broederbond, has quit the chairmanship of the Broederbond rather than give up his position in Sabra.

That way, he says, he can continue unhindered in his work for Sabra and in the assessment scientifically of the Constitution Bill and "the far-reaching implications for the development of nations."

Although he has stressed that he resigned from the Broederbond "to put this organisation in a position to maintain Afrikaner unity," there is little doubt that the organisation will suffer a rift similar to that in the National Party.

And Sabra itself will lose its Government grant of R70 000 a year.

Only a couple of weeks ago the Prime Minister called for national unity, but since Afrikanerdom itself is divided, there is little chance of a broader unity being achieved.

TRAINING OF MEDICAL STUDENTS SLAMMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A TOP agricultural scientist yesterday slammed the selection and training of medical students in South Africa.

Professor Jan Bonsma, "father" of South Africa's world-famous Bonsmara cattle, told an august meeting of doctors in Pretoria too much theory was being crammed into future doctors — and not enough was being done to teach them to reason and think.

Formally opening the 23rd annual congress of the South African Society of Pathologists, Dr Bonsma criticised "the gurus or big shots" in charge of setting the curricula of the country's various medical schools.

He said: "There is something seriously wrong with the selection of our medical students, which is done on the basis of the matric symbols

only, without an interview.

"The judges emphasise grades and test scores above personal attributes and interests which might make an individual a superior doctor," Dr Bonsma said.

Unique

Delegates to the conference told The Citizen it was a unique occasion for Dr Bonsma, an agricultural scientist, to be invited to open such a meeting.

By the end of the morning, they said his opening speech was already being regarded as a classical work for research and follow-up.

Prof Bonsma said too many medical schools, in their first-year courses, did not stimulate students to think. "So much memorising is crammed into the first year," he said.

Subjects like a biology course, which included a semester course in botan-

ty and a semester course in Zoology, were of no value to the student who wanted to think.

Nor was a human anatomy course, which was aimed at teaching the student medical nomenclature, of any value in stimulating reasoning and thought as it only forced them to memorise.

Challenge

"A great challenge faces those responsible for educating our future doctors, because today our physicians have become the high priests of our society.

"They decide in many instances when we shall be born and when we shall die.

"They stand between the patient and his greatest fears — those of pain and death," Prof Bonsma said.

In addition medicine had become one of the most technically ad-

vanced of all the professions and the modern physician was today required to understand the intricacies of biochemistry, chemistry, physics, mathematics and computer science, as well as the standard clinical procedures.

Undergraduate

The student's undergraduate training should be designed to give him not only the basic academic knowledge but the ability to think critically.

"And, above all, an enthusiasm for scholarship and reading."

Furthermore, in view of the moral and ethical judgements which physicians and pathologists were faced with almost daily, their education should provide them with a broad perspective of life, philosophy and ethics to fit them for their undoubtedly privileged calling," Dr Bonsma said.

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL DESTABILIZATION ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jun 83 pp 22-24

[Conclusion of serialized article by Sgt Ashley C. Lillie, Professional Member of Military Information Bureau]

[Text] Economically, the RSA has no equal in Southern Africa. In 1978³⁶ she had a per capita GNP (Gross National Product) of 1 480 US dollars, more than double that of Botswana, who recorded the second highest GNP in Southern Africa of 620 US dollars. The economic situation of other neighbouring states can be gauged from the following 1978 figures (all in US dollars):

Swaziland	590
Zimbabwe	532 (1979)
Zambia	480
Angola	300
Lesotho	280
Malawi	180
Mozambique	140

South Africa is the only nation which is defined as an industrialised state by the United Nations and is therefore crucial to other developing, less developed and underdeveloped states.

A report tabled before a joint UN/Organisation of African Unity conference on sanctions in Paris stated that "the imposition of total sanctions would imply a complete boycott or embargo on South Africa by the world community. But the cost would be incalculable in human terms to some states, while other states within and outside Africa could find the cost to be economically prohibitive."³⁷

Southern African states are heavily reliant on South Africa's labour intensive mineral mining operations to provide incomes for much of their unskilled labour force. In 1977/78 more than 42

percent of the Lesotho GNP of R250 m was derived from migrant labourers employed in the RSA. The customs union which Lesotho has with South Africa accounted for 72 percent of that country's total income in 1978/79.³⁸ 1980 figures show that South Africa provided a livelihood for 287 230 workers from surrounding states of which 140 746 came from Lesotho and 56 424 from Mozambique; both states, however, claim South Africa is a destabilising influence.

In an article entitled "In the black", in *The Economist*, it was suggested that "some black African governments heaved a silent sigh of relief when UN trade sanctions against South Africa, which they had pushed for, were vetoed by Britain, France and the United States."³⁹

South Africa has no internal food shortages and has an annual increase in real per capita net national income of some one percent per annum. Her per capita income for 1979 was approximately R1 250⁴⁰ — when scrutinising this figure one must take into account the dualistic economy of South Africa — an industrialised sector versus a third world subsistence economy in homeland areas.

WILLINGLY GIVEN AID

In crisis situations South Africa has willingly given aid to its neighbours and her handling of the Angolan refugee problem must lend credibility to her rôle as a stabilising force. Civil war in Angola forced thousands of citizens to flee to SWA/Namibia where close on 11 000 refugees were accommodated in four camps by late 1976 at a cost of R4 m.⁴¹ The SADF also had two refugee camps in southern Angola.

Law and order are vital factors in the combating of threats from external as well as internal forces. External security is maintained by the Defence Force and to a far lesser extent the SA Police. Other duties of the SADF include the prevention and suppression of terrorism and internal disorder, the preservation of life, health and property, maintenance of essential services and other police duties. Internal security, crime prevention and law enforcement are duties of the SA Police while possible threats to security are identified by the National Intelligence Service who, in turn, report these to the State Security Council. South Africa is able to maintain law and order, factors which lead to stability, in sharp contrast to those countries which accuse South Africa of acts of destabilisation.

The South African Government firmly believes that the challenges of Africa can be met through co-operation across national boundaries and by the conscious pursuit of common interests. For this reason South Africa continually makes efforts to promote regional order and material welfare. By virtue of its economic strength alone, South Africa can play a very important rôle in the future development of the Southern African region.

NON-AGGRESSION AGREEMENTS

Rather than attempt to destabilise the sub-continent, the South African Government has repeatedly intimated that it is prepared to enter into non-aggression agreements with its neighbours even though there might be ideological differences between her and the other state. As further evidence of her lack of intention to destabilise neighbours, South Africa is in the process of drafting legislation which will prohibit the recruiting of any serving members of the South African Defence Force for mercenary purposes.

DESTABILISERS

It would appear then that accusations of destabilisation levelled against South Africa are not able to withstand scrutiny, but there is undoubtedly some destabilising influence acting in the sub-continent as a whole.

According to Genl Magnus Malan, Russia and Cuba's continued involvement in Southern Africa is clear enough and has to be seen against "the murky background of a chaotic and highly

inflammable situation in parts of the sub-continent."⁴² This unstable situation is blamed by Dr Ian Butterfield⁴³ of the Heritage Foundation on the men who control the countries and not on South Africa.

By way of its close involvement with Black African states, the Soviet Union is able to exert considerable influence on events in the sub-continent, an influence which does not appear to be in the best interests of those concerned. Genl C.L. Viljoen, Chief of the South African Defence Force, speaking in a newspaper interview,⁴⁴ said he expected Russia to step up the conflict in the sub-continent but that in time Africa would see through Russia because of its intervention in Afghanistan and other parts of the world. He said Black Africa's eyes would open when "Africa sees the effects of the misery that is brought to Africa by the Russians . . . When I say misery, take for example the fact that she brought in arms, no food, ammunition, no drugs."

Genl Viljoen's statement on Russian armaments is borne out by comparative figures on arms and military aid, on the one hand, and economic aid on the other, which indicate that the former has enjoyed priority in Soviet policy vis-à-vis Black African states for some considerable time.⁴⁵ During the period from 1967 to the middle of 1977, Soviet arms and military aid for Africa as a whole was almost twice as large as economic aid. The situation has now reached a point where arms and military aid to Black Africa is now more than 80 per cent above the figure for economic aid.

POLITICAL PRESSURE

The supply of weapons creates a dependency situation in the recipient countries which can be exploited for the assertion of military, economic or

CONCLUSION

It is clear that South Africa is not prepared to countenance guerrilla bases in neighbouring states, as has been made clear by the frequent attacks on SWAPO positions in Angola and the individual raids on ANC bases in Mozambique during 1981 and more recently in Lesotho during December 1982. But does this make South Africa a destabilising influence in the sub-continent?

As long ago as in 1974, the then Minister, Mr B.J. Vorster, stated: "The corner-stone of South Africa's policy is non-interference with the domestic affairs of its neighbouring States."⁴⁸ Shortly after this statement was made, the Minister of Defence, now Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, made a statement that "we do not believe that it is in the interests of the Republic to interfere in the affairs of other countries because we do not want other countries to poke their noses into our affairs."⁴⁹

The nations of Southern Africa have no reason to expect efforts of destabilisation from South Africa against them. Where a state launches an attack into a neighbour in order to pre-empt forces based there, it is not destabilisation but self defence.

According to a former leader of the Opposition in South Africa, Mr Colin Eglin, one thing which emerged from the recent strike into Lesotho was the international community's acknowledgement of preventative or retaliatory strikes against targets "where international boundaries are used as screens behind which to launch terror attacks in neighbouring countries."⁵⁰

DOMESTIC RESOLUTION

Although he was referring to Mozambique when he said: "Any government which comes to power by force and holds on to power by force while pursuing policies which both repress and impoverish its own people, inevitably embroils itself in domestic revolution sooner or later," Dr Ian Butterfield could quite easily have been referring to other states in the sub-continent. He stated that in the same way, the continuing Unita rebellion in Angola was rooted in the Angolan government's refusal to share power with other Angolan groups, not the policies of the South African military.⁵¹

"South Africa, better than anyone, realises that its own interests demand that there should be political, economic and social stability and development in Southern Africa. The destabilisation of the region is as inimical to the security and progress of South Africa as it is to the political and economic well-being of Lesotho and other contiguous states. Indeed, South Africa should be regarded as one of the most significant stabilising factors in an area which suffers from certain built-in and externally imposed destabilising factors."⁵²

Accusations of destabilisation levelled against the SADF are unfounded and in the same way as there is no real evidence that South Africa is using economic measures against neighbouring states, so too is there none that the SADF is being used to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbours or to destabilise those states.

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38. *Bulletin* Vol 20 No 5 1980 p. 34
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41. *Ibid* p. 926
42. *Citizen* 20 August 1982
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45. Kühne, W. "Black Africa and the Soviet Union" *International Affairs Bulletin* Vol 5, No 1
46. *Ibid* p. 34
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48. *Hansard* 6 May 1982 col. 6236
49. *Ibid* col. 6237
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52. *Pretoria News* 17 December 1982. Exerpts from speech of South African ambassador David Steward to the UN Security Council

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ideological goals. But it would appear from statements made by African politicians that the Soviet Union seems to have a policy of refraining from linking the sale of weapons with a direct application of political pressure. However, the supply of spare parts and further weapons could always be used for direct political leverage. By way of its supplying of arms and military aid, the Soviet Union is able to conclude co-operation treaties on fishing rights with Black African states, often on unusually favourable terms for the Soviet Union.

A recent study on the question of Black Africa and the Soviet Union⁴⁶ decided the conclusion of friendship and co-operation treaties, such as those with Angola in 1976 and Mozambique in March 1977, is certainly the main goal of the Soviet Union's Third World policy. One should at the same time not overlook the fact that those African states whose armies are more or less completely equipped with Soviet weapons usually reveal an ideological style of language based on Soviet models. Often this is as a result of military and civil advisers from East Bloc countries stationed in Black African countries. They are active in guidance and indoctrination of leaders for the State and party machinery, the setting up of mass organizations, training and schooling facilities, and to a certain degree also in direct implementation of press and information activities, as well as internal security and administration. "Only in this way have the Soviet Union and its allies a chance of keeping under control the revolutionary regimes of Africa, as well as their nationalist and 'voluntarist' trends in the long run."⁴⁷

It is this control of State ideology which destabilises the sub-continent as the ideology is one that is foreign to Africa and imposed by an entirely different culture. In days gone by, African governments could proceed from the assumption that the Soviet Union was willing to grant arms and military aid and to pursue its own interests on the whole within a framework laid down by Africa itself. As a result of its invasion of Afghanistan and the flagrant violation of the non-intervention rule and the policy of non-alignments, the Soviet Union has now rendered this option questionable. Black African states which have entered into an alliance with the Soviet Union are no longer certain whether the Soviets will not in future respond to the termination of that alliance with military force against the state in question.

POLARISING THE PEOPLES

Pretoria sees the presence of Cuban and other Communist forces in Southern Africa as an attempt to destabilise the Republic and that Africans should be left to sort out their problems between themselves, without outside interference. In view of the Soviet Union supplying a far greater quantity of weapons than other aid which would help to develop the sub-continent, it is a destabiliser which has no constructive part to play in the future of Southern Africa. It would appear that the Russians are intent on following the principle of polarising the peoples of the sub-continent and thereby creating an unstable and chaotic situation in which the impoverished masses will be dissatisfied and regard any alternative as an improvement, thus paving the way for a Communist system.

Contrary to the largely unfounded claims of South Africa being a destructive force in the sub-continent by virtue of its economic and military supremacy, the Republic is the stabilising factor in Southern Africa. Being interviewed on 11 October 1982, Genl Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence of the RSA, vehemently denied that the RSA was following a policy of destabilisation of its neighbours. He argued that states like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho were attempting to destabilise South Africa through "acts of terror and allowing their countries to be used as passages for terrorist organisations".

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CSO: 3400/1587

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INKHATA YOUTH ASB COOPERATE--The Inkhata Youth Brigade and the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) are to launch joint projects. This emerged from talks between delegates of the Youth Brigade and the ASB held in Pretoria at the weekend. A spokesman for the ASB said yesterday the talks were held in a "positive atmosphere" and that consensus was reached on a number of subjects. The discussions centred on possible joint projects. Delegates unanimously decided to ask their executives to form a joint committee to launch mutual projects. The spokesman said it had been requested that the committee should be functioning by the end of next month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 12]

NEW POLICE RECRUITS--Young South Africans--of both sexes and all races--are streaming in to join the Police Force. A record intake of women police recruits starts training at the SA Police College in Pretoria today. Yesterday nearly 800 men started their training leading up to a minimum four year service period. Today's enrolment of would be women policemen will total 370. Meanwhile, yesterday 576 Black men--including 36 from Lebowa, 30 from KwaZulu, 30 from Qua Qua and 72 from Bophuthatswana, started their training at the Hammanskraal college. At Wentworth near Durban, where training starts next Monday, the number of Indian male recruits is 108 and Indian women 18. Training of Coloured policemen starts today with 18 women reporting for training and 180 male recruits due to report next Tuesday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 4]

GRAIN SILOS COLLAPSE--Durban--Two grain silos collapsed at Maydon Wharf, in the Durban docks, yesterday and several thousand tons of grain lost as it flowed into the sea. At this stage the company which owns the silos, Rennie's, is still investigating the reasons for the collapse. A company official estimated the loss late yesterday at about R400 000. Most of the grain fell into the water but several tons also spilled on to the wharfside. The grain was stored in the silos both for export and from imports. Engineers were still at the scene late yesterday afternoon assessing the damage, and trying to establish the cause of the collapse of the silos. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 9]

BLACK TEACHERS--The problem of inadequately trained Black teachers could escalate to overwhelming proportions, the president of the South African Associates of Israel's Ben Gurion University, Mr Bertie Lubner, said at launch of the Funda ("to learn") centre in Soweto yesterday. The SA

Associates and the Urban Foundation together launched the joint project where the Ben Gurion University educational consulting services will be made available to the centre. The project will involve training Black teachers and upgrading the quality of teaching. "In South Africa we simply cannot afford to leave Black education to the state that we find it," Mr Lubner said. Ignorance, frustration and resentment were not the breeding grounds for peace and prosperity. "What better instrument of peace than to actively help those in our country dedicated to the teaching profession, who desperately desire the added skills and training to help their own people," he said. The Funda centre complex, due to be completed by September and operational by January, will consist of a teacher's in-service training centre, a teacher's centre, an adult education centre, an art centre and a library.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 83 p 9]

FORMER DETAINEE GOES HIKING--Cape Town--A former Robben Island prisoner and banned Cape Town man, Mr Eddie Daniels, was granted special permission to go hiking in the Fish River canyon last week, shortly before his banning order expired at Midnight on Friday. "In terms of my banning order, I could not walk beyond my garden wall at weekends except to go to church," said Mr Daniels, who was banned on his release from Robben Island in November 1979 after serving a 15-year sentence for sabotage. Mr Daniels was invited to go hiking today by a friend and his son. "I was amazed when my application to go hiking in the Fish River canyon was granted. Now that my banning order has expired, I'll be hiking with a bigger party of friends." Mr Daniels (54), says he feels as though a huge weight has been lifted off his shoulders. "When I heard that my ban was lifted, I felt mentally elevated. Since my arrest, I have been confined indoors over weekends and holidays."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 15]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH 'BELOW STANDARD'--Cape Town--South African employers should take the question of responsibility for health and safety more seriously "before it becomes an additional area of conflict between management and labour," the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr R.J. Ironside, told the Medical Association of South Africa's conference in Cape Town yesterday. Giving the Masa conference an industrialist's view of medical services, he said: "Some members of the medical profession have quite legitimately criticised the inadequate legislation on occupational health in South Africa. "It is below the standards the level of industrialisation in South Africa warrants and which is essential to protecting the health of those employed. "It is not difficult to imagine why people become disappointed, depressed and militant and begin to see their employers as enemies. Add political frustrations and community-based trade-union influences and you have prime ingredients for uncertainty, dissatisfaction and potential unrest." Mr Ironside said under such conditions "health, particularly deterioration of mental health, can become a serious matter." "The records of employees consistently off work for various reasons are worth examination, particularly those growing numbers admitting to anxiety states or depression. Prompt action taken by employers to obtain appropriate medical treatment can pay dividends. "I believe a growing awareness by South African employers of the extent of lost time caused by these and other hidden complaints must receive high priority in their business planning," Mr Ironside said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 83 p 12]

UNIONS DISCUSS UNITY--Major efforts to forge greater unity between emerging trade unions representing about 300 000 workers gathered momentum at a summit held in Cape Town at the weekend. Union sources said the two-day meeting had agreed to continue to investigate the establishment of a new union federation through a feasibility committee representative of 12 unions. The unions are: The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), General Workers' Union, South African Allied Workers' Union, Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa, Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, General Workers' Union of South Africa, General and Allied Workers' Union and Municipal and General Workers' Union. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jul 83 p 2]

RACIAL INSULTS--Nurses at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital near Pretoria who have been staging a food boycott since last Wednesday are called "kaffir meide" by certain hospital officials, The SOWETAN was told yesterday. Some of the more than 500 nurses including matrons and student nurses staying at the nurses home yesterday launched a scathing attack on the hospital authorities and accused them of "practising apartheid and baasskap" at the hospital. The nurses also complained about the stale and sometimes rotten food and filthy conditions at the dining-hall which prompted them to launch the boycott. Some of the nurses, who refused to have their names published for fear or reprisals, said: "The dining-hall is filthy and the tables are not dressed. The place is a health hazard." Dr L. van Heerden, chief superintendent for the hospital, yesterday said: "The nurses have reasons for being dissatisfied and we are battling hard to improve the conditions and to build a new dining hall. I am not accusing them." Dr van Heerden said he met the nurses yesterday morning and that they had agreed to end the boycott. The conditions in both the black and white dining-halls, he added, were the same. Asked to comment on the claims by nurses that they were called "kaffir meide" by certain white officials, Dr van Heerden said: "I know nothing about that but we will launch an investigation." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jul 83 p 2]

SENIOR BRIGADIERS PROMOTED--Two senior brigadiers in the South African Defence force have been promoted to the rank of Major-General, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria yesterday. They are Brig Johannes Frederick Huyser (48), who has been appointed to the Intelligence staff of the Chief of the SADF, and Brig Johannes Jacobus Loubser van Zyl (53), who has been appointed to the Financial staff of the Chief of the SADF. Both appointments and promotions come into effect on August 1. He is married and has two sons and a daughter.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 83 p 18]

HLOBANE MINERS REPRIEVED--More than 5 500 coal miners have been granted a temporary reprieve from losing their jobs following the settling of a dispute threatening the closure of the Hlobane Colliery. The takeover of the Gencor-controlled Trans-Natal Coal Corporation Colliery by Iscor for an estimated R70-million has meant that thousands of workers at the northern Natal mine could hold on to their jobs. Mr F.P. Kotze, managing director of the Iron and Steel Corporation, said yesterday that they were reviewing their production planning and that they had no intention of closing the mine. He said no jobs would immediately be affected, but he was reluctant to speculate on what might happen in the future. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jul 83 p 3]

GECAMINES PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PLANS FOR FUTURE

Seeks Greater Productivity

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Something extremely important has been going on in GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] since Robert Crem took the helm. It was to be expected, especially since any change in leadership always means different operating procedures. To each his own.

Actually, rather than looking to the excessive centralization of his predecessor, Crem has opted for a decentralization of management and with good reason. "I have always believed," he says, "that the modern structures of an enterprise (especially when it is the size of GECAMINES, a monster sprawling over several hundred kilometers) depended on a broad decentralization of responsibilities."

But it is not enough just to reorganize. What is needed ever more -- and this is more delicate -- is to know how to choose aides who are not only dedicated, but responsible and competent as well. In a word, adults in the fullest sense of the term. The fact is that managing GECAMINES is a heavy responsibility to the nation, especially since this enterprise is the pillar of the entire national economy. Its failure, which no one wants, could have as yet unknown harmful consequences for the socioeconomic life of the country.

Crem demonstrates that he is fully aware of this when he defines his role: "Being appointed chairman of the board of GECAMINES, which is a national enterprise, by a presidential order, I believe that I have received a mandate from the country's highest authority to do my utmost to make GECAMINES give maximum support to public finances and enable it to use local labor. I hope that in the near future, within the framework of an economic recovery, that the economic fallout from this company on a regional level will make it possible to diversify employment, as in the rest of the country."

There is no possible ambiguity: For Crem, GECAMINES is nothing more or less than a state holding which he manages. Consequently, he models all his actions on the implications of its contribution to the national economic recovery effort in the current context. Everyone, from top to bottom, must be governed by the same rule with respect to relations with the enterprise: There will be a return to administrative discipline. He explains in a calm but authoritarian

way that decentralization does not mean elimination of control; on the contrary. As a result, it is naturally and logically necessary to have a free hand, to have full control of decisions and policy. That is one of the essential conditions of an effective and coordinated fulfillment of any mandate.

This is also all the more essential because our investigations made in the most traditional milieus of the enterprise revealed that there is also the problem, given the current state of affairs, of changing ways of thinking. One can therefore understand why the chairman of the board first of all imposed on the company what he calls "an examination of conscience," a kind of methodical wiping clean of the slate in order to start from scratch. From the very beginning, it was necessary to overhaul the engine, while avoiding those tumultuous waves that in the past have wreaked havoc with the small craft, waves constituted by socioprofessional tensions born of the mistakes of certain leaders, tensions that sometimes, if not often, had ethical aspects and that kicked up grains of sand into the motor!

Within the framework of this examination of conscience, investigations were ordered, in keeping with the will of the president of the republic, who declared 1983 the year of strict management and economic recovery through the rehabilitation of production. The investigations led to the discovery of many irregularities. Naturally, they had to be eliminated -- and were -- with due dispatch. It was naturally a difficult task that stirred up passions to such a point that evil tongues, undoubtedly manipulated by the authors of the irregularities -- not all, fortunately -- caused fantastic rumors to circulate.

But it was all nonsense whose purpose one could guess. So much the worse, for on behalf of the revolution, it was essential, as Marshal Mobutu said, to put order in the house once and for all. Today, the socioprofessional climate is beginning to clear up, undoubtedly because Crem is a man of dialogue. As a leader, he is very attentive to the complaints and appeals from the rank and file. This explains his very good relations with the trade union delegation and now, with the section committee of the MPR.

It is truly something new, said one trade union delegate, visibly quite satisfied with the new policy of the enterprise. Today, Crem has opened the way to dialogue. On the management committee, he is invariably sensitive to the opinions of the representative of the union delegates. This has especially been the case with the appointment of new top officials of the company, who, on the whole, were unanimously supported by all top-level personnel. For example, no one seems to dispute the appointment of Mulenda Mbo to the post of technical director. It was this young engineer who, along with his Kolwezi colleagues, managed to get the Kamoto concentrator going, along with the other plants, after the massive departure of expatriates at the time of the 80-day war. He is now the No 2 man of GECAMINES.

What is striking in the reforms is also the finesse with which the Africanization of cadres is taking place. Without confrontations. The process is intended to be much more historic than mechanized, systematic, for in fact, this Africanization must not naively consist in the replacement of expatriates (including Africans) by nationals. Not at all. This procedure must

basically verge on stricter management and greater administrative orthodoxy for the higher good of the Zairian nation. Good executives are not trained in school, but in the field. Naturally, they must first of all have a natural aptitude. Therefore, in order to have a greater guarantee, the range of potential management candidates should be broadened. Actually, Crem emphasizes, "the responsibility of management personnel is management and the handling of problems."

It is therefore necessary to speed up the training program in order to increase the number of competent and capable national cadres in order, if need be, to replace previous personnel. For, he concludes, "the policy of GECAMINES is not to bring back (systematically must be understood) expatriates (or to drive them out either), but on the contrary, to train more national personnel and have them assume their responsibilities as soon as possible."

Flexible Social Policy

When he took over at GECAMINES, Crem found fat social files confronting him. A great deal does have to be done in this field, beginning with the more vital problem of supplying workers with their provisions. The situation was almost critical because of declining stock. The problem therefore had to be tackled immediately, but not in a haphazard manner. A strategy was first of all needed. The first measure: changing the type of management and those in management guilty of irregularities. Henceforth, trade union delegates will supervise sales in place of the GI (industrial guard), the GECAMINES police.

However, Crem wants to attack the root of the problem by creating abundance. Here, one must distinguish between locally produced products and imports. In the case of the former, the solution will be easier. An agroindustrial unit (a specialized department) has just been set up. It will handle the growing of corn, soybeans and peanuts, at least initially. Next come the fish provided by Moero and Tanganyika lakes. In particular, it will be a matter of improving the circuit and increasing production. All this will naturally require a great deal of money, but GECAMINES will continue to subsidize the prices of products for workers.

This problem is extremely important for GECAMINES, not only because it concerns a population of over 100,000 persons living around 35,000 workers, but much more, because, unlike the commercial or industrial centers which are generally located where the population is concentrated (potential customers and labor), the mining centers are located next to the deposits. This is the case of GECAMINES, which has cities with a population of up to 30,000 people, as in the case of Kolwezi. One could actually speak of a GECAMINES people -- that is, a group of men, women and children who have left their homes (some are from far away) to live around the copper mines and plants, far from the trading centers and farms. Consequently, GECAMINES had to organize everything, absolutely everything: canteens, schools, hospitals, recreation and entertainment. In short, it had to create a whole cosmos, practically in the image of a state (if one forces the comparison somewhat). Furthermore, with respect to food, one does not always find fertile land in the immediate vicinity. Even if it did exist, it would take time. This would not be or is not possible, for single men, especially since working in the mines is exhausting.

Perhaps because he grew up with GECAMINES, Crem is physically aware of all these details, to the extreme that he understands the precise consequences if anything is neglected in the slightest. The series of measures he has just taken indicate his determination to overcome the crisis, provided he has help to do so. There has been a great deal of talk of pharmaceutical products as well. In this area, everything is now practically settled, one pharmacist told me confidently. There will be no more interruptions in the supply.

Finally, worker retirement is a matter of concern. Retirement has almost become a monster that everyone fears. From top to bottom, the demand is the same: establishment of real estate loans. This would be difficult to do, the employer claims, because the financial situation is scarcely brilliant. In that case, the trade union representatives respond, in the beginning, the workers' houses should be given to their current occupants with leases containing an option to buy. "Agreed," the employer replies, "but first of all, draw up a proposed agreement and terms." It is, in fact, a matter of criteria. Trade union delegates are now holding meetings for the purpose of drafting the documents in question. They are determined because, they believe, workers are not sufficiently well provided for at the end of their career. Housed by the company their entire working lives, they often end up in the streets without a roof over their heads if they return home. Retirement allowances paid when they retire are not always enough to have a decent house built for their old age. Fortunately, the spirit of dialogue instituted by Crem seems to be opening up the situation and giving a glimmer of hope.

The solution is perhaps not ideal -- nothing is perfect in any human undertaking -- but it is at least significant of the flexibility of the new social policy that is already bringing a new vigor to production, as revealed by the latest statistics.

Technical Problems

In answer to a question, Crem said: "The ideal GECAMINES is first of all, technically speaking, the use of the most suitable technologies, preserving the most economic development of all mining resources it has. On the human level, GECAMINES must be considered as a national company which just happens to be located in Shaba. Consequently, there can be no question of useless waste in the name of an almost fantastic sophistication of technology; far from it. The country is in a crisis. Let us do what is essential."

This means that even in this field, it will basically be a matter of responding to the appeal of the Executive Council to produce more in order to speed up the economic recovery process. Naturally, this cannot come about easily because of the difficult conditions that exist. It will be one way of ascertaining the know-how of the country's No 1 enterprise! It is not easy to satisfy needs and economy at the same time. The equipment program will require a great deal of foreign exchange; this is essential. Spare parts are immediately needed and in the future, new machinery must be acquired.

This equipment effort goes hand in hand with the strengthening of safety and health measures in all facilities. This is one of Crem's priorities. Long

gone is the time when one stood idly by while Black miners died in the underground mines. Steps are being taken to improve ventilation systems and protection in the mines. Henceforth, machinery will be chosen in terms of the safety and health protection it offers.

Finally, one must emphasize that GECAMINES is one of the few mining -- or any other -- enterprises that devote large sums of money to worker safety. The annual budget would amount to a few million zaires. There is even a shop where spare parts are checked for quality control in order to reduce accidents on the job. The company does not hesitate to send personnel abroad for training in the field in order to better master this domain.

Conclusions

A relaxation of tensions, greater enthusiasm for work and flexibility here and there: These are the three dimensions of the reigning socioprofessional climate prevailing in GECAMINES. Naturally, ideal conditions do not exist, but one immediately realizes that the company has just fixed its course in the right direction.

Tension still perceptible only months ago, even in the corridors, has given way to an increasingly active spirit of cooperation that will be further strengthened by reforms underway. For example, decentralization is unanimously agreed upon by nearly everyone, whatever the position in the hierarchy.

For Mumpép Tshisol, administrative director of the Center group in Likasi, decentralization makes it possible to bring the decision-making center closer to the center of execution. This presents an enormous advantage, agrees Tambwe Amongeka, general services agent for the Western group, because, on the financial level, one will no longer be forced to await the ruling of Lubumbashi, even for the smallest expenditures. There will be a director of the budget in each group. A lot of time will be saved here, says Citizen Makanda, trade union delegate in Kolwezi, visibly convinced of the contribution of these measures on the trade union and social levels.

In fact, adds Citizen Tshisol, with respect to administrative directors, many errors will be avoided in decisions on the careers of workers because the administrative directors are closer to them and know them better. That is true, says Kasongo Kabwe, civil mining engineer in Kolwezi, who supports the decentralization by justifying its effectiveness through the use of young Zairian engineers from Kolwezi, who managed to get the plants operating again after the massive departure of expatriates at the time of the 80-day war. For him, everything is a matter of motivation. He claims that if what is being done today had been thought of long ago, many problems would have been avoided, which is true.

Finally, it should be emphasized that one must be careful not to consider the Africanization of personnel from the sole standpoint of the possibility of personal promotion or risk missing the historical point. Furthermore, in the long run, that would result in sterile races for power when all the rest have left. As they say: "Get out so I can get in."

Gives Interview on Policies

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 11 Jun 83 p 11

[Interview with Robert Crem, president of GECAMINES, 12 June in Shaba; by Semy Dieyi]

[Text] Lubumbashi: I am in the office of Citizen Bele Lunyoka, president of the GECAMINES general trade union delegation, who organized my stay in Shaba. I asked him to obtain a meeting with Mr Crem for me. "No problem," answers the secretary. "He will be expected at 9:00 tomorrow, Saturday."

We were all on time for the meeting. At 9:15, he greeted me at the door of his office. Very relaxed, as usual, he immediately began a conversation. I could understand; time is precious. I took my pen and proposed my questions. "You can ask anything you want," he said. "I will answer all your questions."

From the very beginning, I warned him: "I have come for a report and interview in order to help public and even official opinion to have a better understanding of the situation in GECAMINES. I will sometimes be brutally frank. "Agreed," he said with a friendly smile. In his answers, he was very calm, revealing from the very first words he spoke his image of a man aware of his responsibilities and determined to do his job. The interview lasted 45 minutes.

In the main, he gave the actual lines of his management policy and his program of action.

[Question] Mr Crem, what does GECAMINES represent for you? Is it merely a source of income or a kind of co-property -- that is, a common holding whose interests must be protected?

[Answer] I will answer you first of all that GECAMINES is a source of revenue for its shareholder, the state, and only for it. Second, I will say that it is not a co-property. Being named chairman of the board of GECAMINES, a state company, by a presidential order, I consider that I have been mandated by the country's highest authority to do everything possible so that GECAMINES will provide maximum support for public finances and so that it will use local labor. I hope that in the near future, within the framework of an economic recovery, that the economic fallout from this company on a regional level will make it possible to diversify employment, as in the rest of the country.

[Question] You have been head of GECAMINES for a little over a year. How do you view the first period of your term in office?

[Answer] There has been no miracle. GECAMINES is a company that was set up in 1967. From 1967 to 1973, it was headed by a group of highly competent foreign technicians who belonged to the former financial firm of the Mining Union of Upper Katanga. It is true that during that period, the company experienced technical development. On the other hand, during that same period, the company

was not able to control the commercial portion of its activities. In 1973, the country named a Zairian engineer, Umba Kiamitala as general manager of the company. We worked together.

I know Umba personally. We worked together for many years and he took over from his predecessors in a difficult context because the general organization of the company, with respect to management, at any rate, was still very close to the former private owner.

The task of my predecessor was to gradually become free from that environment, while maintaining the management structures guaranteeing production. The task of my predecessor was not easy because of the fact that he took over the leadership of the enterprise in a period when the economic crisis was beginning. During that period, he had to face financial difficulties resulting from the major recession in the raw materials market.

In 1982, Umba was named to the post of state commissioner for mines and energy at the same time I was named to head the company. I believe that these two decisions are complementary. It was normal, it seems to me to be normal, that after 7, almost 10 years at the head of GECAMINES, Umba, a mining engineer with a master's degree in management engineering, would have the necessary competence to coordinate all the mining enterprises in the country.

For my part, as a technician, I took his place to pursue the development of GECAMINES within an economic context that was still difficult, but at a time when there was a hope of economic recovery. I would say that as my first personal achievement after a year at the head of the company, we have been able to consolidate the production bases which we had established with my predecessor and, in addition, I placed more emphasis on a broad decentralization of the enterprise's responsibilities. You must remember that 79 percent of the copper mined is from Kolwezi and the rest of the mining production is from Kambove, Kakanda and Kipushi.

On the other hand, our production of copper metal is distributed among the three metallurgical centers of Kolwezi, Likasi and Lubumbashi. I have always believed that the modern structures of an enterprise were based on a broader decentralization of responsibilities. That was the task I took up first. But decentralization does not mean elimination of control; on the contrary. I believe that by decentralization, I can and must obtain from my aides more effective action than that which resulted in the past from an exaggerated centralization in which no one truly felt responsible.

By that decentralization, I mean -- and I am convinced -- that we are going to begin now to improve the productivity of GECAMINES.

[Question] In any human enterprise, a change in men means a change in working methods. You probably have your own. But do you believe you control the means of your policy?

[Answer] I will tell you that perfection does not exist in any domain, whether it be in a government, a society or group of a few individuals. There is nothing perfect. One never has total control, but the responsibility of

those in management is to constantly improve their management and the mastery of problems. In order to succeed, one must choose a certain number of aides in order to delegate power and, if need be, point out whatever is necessary if they do not respect company policy or bylaws.

[Question] Some people are timidly mentioning a certain tribalism that injects sand into the enterprise engine. What is the real story?

[Answer] I do not believe that the phenomenon should be exaggerated. As you know, 1983 was decreed the year of better organization, the year to examine all problems of management. Within this context, GECAMINES, in respecting the decisions of the chief of state on the matter, has made its examination of conscience and noted certain abnormalities in some sectors of activity. It had to examine those abnormalities and take suitable measures with regard to persons failing to respect the property of the enterprise. If, by chance, our investigations led to GECAMINES officials from the same region of the country, I would call it a pure accident and not tribalism. Rumors naturally expanded the investigation and went on to speak of tribalism in the company, I would simply say that irregularities were found with respect to persons who knew each other before and that there is no tribalism involved.

[Question] For the chairman of the board of GECAMINES, what would the ideal GECAMINES be? Perhaps you would like to make projections about the future.

[Answer] First of all, technically speaking, the ideal GECAMINES means the use of the most suitable technologies, while preserving the most economical development of all the mining resources it has. I must add that GECAMINES' mining concessions, with respect to copper and cobalt, can be considered among the largest reserves in the world and the largest cobalt reserve. That is on the technical level. On the human level, GECAMINES must be considered as a state company, which happens to be found in Shaba.

In order to head the company, one must choose the most competent men and place them in posts for which they have the best professional background. That is the policy I intend to apply as chairman of the management committee and with my colleagues on the management committee.

In the same spirit, we have to emphasize all training action undertaken and accelerated in recent months so that, within a reasonable period of time, we may place the most competent nationals, whatever their region, in the posts of management of personnel, foremen, supervision and execution.

[Question] At one time, there was talk of the CEPSE [expansion unknown], which is a very important production unit with respect to social life in GECAMINES. There was some question of its reorganization. What has happened?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that we must clear up a misunderstanding. CEPSE is an association without any profit motives set up by the Mining Union of Upper Katanga in partnership with other companies and certain philanthropic organizations in 1946 for purely social purposes. At the time, it was called CEPSE (Indigenous Social Problems Study Center). CEPSE then became CEPSE and

has remained a non-profit organization (ASBL). Since 1967, only GECAMINES has continued to subsidize that ASBL.

From 1967 to 1970, or thereabouts, that ASBL simply maintained a purely social activity, through the presence of out-patient clinics in the interior and family schools. Consequently, CEPSE kept that vocation, which was totally without any profit motive. When this national priority was decreed -- to wit, agricultural recovery, economic and industrial operators were asked to promote and allocate part of their resources to the agricultural recovery. At the time, the general management of GECAMINES entrusted to CEPSE the management of an agricultural project 100 percent subsidized by GECAMINES.

Consequently, in this operation, GECAMINES responded to instructions from the Executive Council by developing the agricultural sector, but while entrusting that development to an ASBL in which GECAMINES does not have control over the ASBL, but had purely financial participation within the framework of agroindustrial operations and rural advancement. Consequently, let us not speak of reorganization of CEPSE here because it is not a problem of GECAMINES.

In contrast, over two years ago -- two, nearly three years ago -- we were asked in GECAMINES to return to an industrial activity, while not giving up certain peripheral activities.

At the time, we proposed that our board of directors set up a subsidiary agroindustrial company whose task it would be to operate in a profitable way the agricultural concessions now worked through CEPSE. Therefore, what GECAMINES proposes today or has proposed to the General Assembly of CEPSE is its return to its purely social vocation with the support of GECAMINES and partners who, as at the time, financed or completed the financial effort of GECAMINES on a strictly social level.

In addition, between now and the end of the year, we are going to set up an agroindustrial subsidiary whose sole purpose will be to develop corn crops in particular in Shaba. Here, each person will have to assume its responsibility. GECAMINES will once again become a company with a mining vocation. It will set up an agroindustrial company for which it will seek private partners. And finally, CEPSE will return to its initial vocation: social action on a regional level.

[Question] How are your relations with the trade union delegation? Is it of considerable help to you in carrying out your duties?

[Answer] First of all, I would recall that -- in keeping with its bylaws and in application of the order on national enterprises -- it is official that the management committee of each public enterprise is made up of a chairman of the board, a technical director, a financial director and the chairman of the standing trade union committee. This means that in strict application of the law, the trade union delegation is directly concerned and made responsible for management of GECAMINES. That is in accordance with legal texts.

Specifically and in point of fact, I consider that since 1979, the date of my return here to Shaba, I have participated, as a member of the management

committee, first of all, when Umba was president, and now, as chairman of the management committee. We have always worked in close cooperation with the trade union delegation. Obviously, the employer has his objectives and the trade union delegation has the task of defending the rights of the workers. Therefore, there is not only a conflict of interests, but a divergence of interests. The general delegation of GECAMINES has pointed up the interests of the enterprise, but I believe I can say that since 1979, a period when I was named a member of the GECAMINES management committee, there has never been any conflict between the trade union delegation and the general delegation.

What is more, I believe that in the period of crisis we are now going through, close cooperation between the trade union delegation, on the one hand and, I now add, the section committee of the MPR, that cooperation of these two entities with the general delegation will constitute a whole thanks to which we shall be able to improve the performance of the enterprise within the framework of a continuing, correct and constructive dialogue.

[Question] Information from the press claimed that you were following a policy favorable to expatriate cadres, particularly with respect to administrative movements. I am mainly thinking of promotions and appointments to posts of responsibility.

[Answer] I categorically deny that claim and I declare, as I have done previously, that the trade union delegation and the management committee choose the most competent people and practice a policy of accelerated training and, what is more, for the most competent national cadres.

I believe that that information, which I have always heard, results from the fact that I was led to do so because I wish to assume my responsibilities and not bargain on them. I believe one must put the most competent people in the key posts of the enterprise, whether national or foreign. I can also say that since I have headed this company, there has been no massive return of foreigners.

On the contrary, in under two years, we have reduced our expatriate personnel by nearly 25 percent and we continue along that path. Right now, in the days ahead, proof will be given that the management committee practices a well-thought-out policy of Africanization in the best interest of the company. I am very happy to have had the opportunity to speak on the Voice of Zaire to say that the policy of GECAMINES is not to bring back the expatriates, but rather, to train more national cadres and make them assume their responsibilities as rapidly as possible. I believe that as far as I am concerned, my task will be finished when, among other things, I can turn over my position to the most capable and competent one among my Zairian friends. That is true for me as well as for my foreign aides with whom I am still working.

11,464

CSO: 3419/1010

BAS-ZAIRE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL, HEALTH, ROAD PROBLEMS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5, 6, 7, 10 May 83

[5 May 83 pp 1, 8]

[Text] Following the series of negotiation meetings held in the capital of the region with various population strata, Makolo Jibikilay, regional president of the MPR and governor of Bas-Zaire, took up his pilgrim's staff to make a tour of the interior of his jurisdictional area. The first lap of this trip took him to the Cataractes and Lukaya rural subregions.

In these two districts, the regional governor talked with party cadres on the collective level and with the economic operators. In Mbanza-Ngungu in particular, he talked with the faculty members and the student JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] committee of the ISP, and he also met with those responsible for the farm projects.

Wherever he went, the head of the regional executive branch not only made himself available even to those who wanted to discuss personal problems with him, but he also evidenced a spirit of open dialogue. This dialogue proved very helpful to his interlocutors, more precisely the party cadres, the majority of whom found, in the light of the various questions discussed and other talks, that they had not as yet understood the profound significance of the changes which have come about within the framework of the party.

But what did the governor of the region discuss in the course of these meetings? In the presence of his various interlocutors, Mr Makolo developed six basic points on each occasion, on the basis of which the subsequent discussion developed.

They were:

1. The preeminence of the party and its leading role.
2. Agriculture.
3. Maintenance of roads serving farm areas.
4. Decentralization.
5. The list of the priority problems of the region.

6. Public health.

As one can imagine, these are not only very contemporary issues but vital problems for the Bas-Zaïre region. And it was with the mastery of a veteran political leader that the regional president of the MPR developed the above-mentioned points and led the discussion. (To be continued)

[6 May 83, pp 1, 7-8]

[Text] This is the continuation of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue.

The Preeminence and Leading Role of the Party

Referring to the recent decision of the state, reasserting the leading role of the party, Mr Makolo said that the preeminence of the MPR has always been a fact, but it was necessary for the Central Committee to recall it forcefully so that the party-state concept will be established once and for all in the minds and the habits of the militants. He explained that a number of higher level measures or decisions adopted previously, and welcomed with enthusiasm, have very often become a dead letter. "This is why," he added, "the higher party levels, as well as the most recent decision by the Central Committee, stressed that this cannot continue."

Again on the subject of the primacy of the party, the governor of Bas-Zaïre reminded his interlocutors on each occasion of the resolutions of the Third Regular Congress, which, as they themselves asserted, must be unfailingly implemented in order to reflect the preeminence of the MPR in actual fact.

In summarizing, Mr Makolo Jibikilay said that since the MPR represents the politically organized nation of Zaïre, the organs which exercise state power are the organs of the party. And so, he said, there cannot be any distinction between the MPR, on the one hand, and the state, on the other.

All of Zaïre is the MPR, the governor added, stressing that in this connection, the territorial cadres in Bas-Zaïre should above all feel that they are the responsible party officials in their respective sectors, and should conduct themselves as such.

Mr Makolo then urged the territorial cadres to make the necessary effort required for the change in thinking which should result from the Central Committee decision. This is a problem of effort and adaptation, the speaker said, emphasizing that the party remains the motive force of national life.

However, the governor noted that on the level of the subregions, zones and collectives, many contradictions prevail. Some cadres do not want to facilitate the work of the officials in charge of party activities. In order to put an end to this kind of situation, the governor insisted on the regular holding of party meetings, not for parade purposes, but serious and solemn meetings the decisions of which should be implemented and followed up.

Farm Production

"A number of activities with a view to achieving the goal of relaunching farm production have begun. The plan established for this purpose assigns great importance to the assessment of the quality and quantity of products. A double goal is being sought: self-sufficiency in food and product selection." It was in these terms that the governor addressed the territorial cadres in Cataractes and Lukaya, in proceeding with the second aspect of his explanation. He added that each region has had its part in the program. Bas-Zaïre has as its priority crops cassava, rice, beans and peanuts. "Those responsible for the implementation of this program, in particular the heads of collectives and zone commissioners, are not unaware that this is an activity which serves as a life preserver for us," Mr Makolo said.

After recalling that this plan and its goals were well-founded, the governor asked about what has already been accomplished in these two subregions. From the discussions he had with the zone commissioners and the heads of collectives, he learned that this plan has not been carried out. This is not only because staffing was totally lacking and there have never been any valid survey of the peasants or any visits to the fields, but also because certain officials, following their return from the Third Regular MPR Congress, have still not taken the trouble to read the program. Others admitted to the governor that they only know about the plan what they heard said about it at N'Sele, which, translated, means that they are unfamiliar with it.

In another connection, Governor Makolo insisted on knowing whether the methods of gathering statistics have improved. To this question, he received a negative answer. It is equally true that the agronomers no longer go to visit the fields and are no longer making any valid surveys of the peasants.

As if to conclude this chapter, the regional president of the MPR said that for Bas-Zaïre, the plan for relaunching farm activities initiated in 1981 and scheduled to run from 1982 to 1984 has not been carried out. For this reason, a farm conference was scheduled for July.

To the negligence of certain cadres must be added the natural disasters, such as plant diseases (above all affecting cassava), which have affected the whole of the subregion of Lukaya, Kimvula in particular, and the aridity of the land (in the Kasangulu zone, where the main peasant activity is the production of charcoal).

Maintenance of Roads Serving Agriculture

This point is a corollary of the farm issue, since the roads are like the veins in a human body, and their maintenance is more than necessary. Farm products cannot be taken out to market without viable roads.

The regional governor, familiar with this need, minced no words when he stressed that the Executive Council has, through its budget assigned great importance to the maintenance of roads serving rural areas.

"In the Bas-Zaire region," Gov Makolo Jibikilay explained, "there are 4,750 kilometers of roads to be maintained. To carry out this work, a sum of 150 zaires has been allocated for every 2 kilometers."

On this basis, those of the social partners or economic operators whose names are on the lists drafted for this purpose will sign their agreements with the region, which will not pay them what is owed until the work has been completed and checked. The collectives have been assigned the task of following up the execution of the work. The regional president of the MPR stressed the fact that this new option of the Executive Council must be crowned with success in Bas-Zaire, in view of the role this region is called upon to play in providing the capital with food supplies. We should note that for this operation, the Executive Council has made bicycles available to the road repair crews, in addition to the funds allocated. (To be continued)

[7 May 83 pp 1, 7]

[Text] It is because of the importance of the problems raised by Gov Makolo Jibikilay and the realistic solutions planned during his trip to the Cataractes and Lukaya subregions that we have been publishing this interesting article from our regional bureau for the past 3 days.

Decentralization

Decentralization is only an abstract notion here. It exists and it must be implemented. What concerns the Executive Council is to effect decentralization in fact as soon as possible. But its implementation can only be better pursued to the extent that its content and goals are understood.

It is within this framework that the governor of the region talked with the territorial cadres in Cataractes and Lukaya on this point. One can govern from a distance but one can only administer close at hand, the governor said. Thus those who experience the real situation with the population must have the knowledge enabling them to comprehend the basic aspects of the renewal action undertaken for the purpose in all their complexity, as well as the requirements of the renewal campaign on the intellectual and moral levels, in order to be able to meet the conditions for optimal mobilization.

Now in the light of the talks Gov Makolo Jibikilay had with his interlocutors it became evident that decentralization is poorly understood. He therefore told them that the decentralized bodies must show evidence of creative imagination, in order to generate their own resources, without neglecting the vital interests of the people. He gave as an example the avoidance of abusive and fantastic taxes.

He urged the cadres to change their thinking. The activities of the party must not be confused with the classic activities of the state. The regional governor had to find the right words to make his hearers, both in Mbanza-Ngungu and in Inkisi, understand the wise basis of this innovation.

After a study in depth at the site, the regional president of the MPR decided that to make decentralization truly effective in Bas-Zaire, it should be carried out in three stages, the first being that of the elections now past (1982), the second the stage of apprenticeship in decentralization (1983), and the third that of initiating decentralization in 1984. In the final analysis, Gov Makolo Jibikilay promised, all of the conditions will be met this year. A beginning will be made, as he put it, by preparing the mental conditions, as follows:

1. Changing the thinking of the territorial cadres, and
2. Acquiring an understanding of the laws so as to know the duties of each individual.

The governor of the region also discussed production. The collectives and the zones must also enrich their heritage. They must understand the people in order to know and resolve their problems. To do this it is necessary to produce. Speaking of taxes, he said that they should be consistent with the law. Another point which came to the governor's attention was the distribution of the budget total between the collective and the zone. In this connection, the regional president of the MPR urged the territorial cadres to become imbued with the spirit of the law. The rural zone tax is nothing but the traditional "likuta." In addition, within the framework of the launching year, the governor asked that each zone in Bas-Zaire submit its program of activities to be financed with its own income, and the zone which does the best job will be given a regional prize.

The collectives are badly administered, the regional president of the MPR noted. For this reason he will insist on the reorganization of the finances of these bodies. Open and healthy administration is necessary. To this end, the head of the regional executive branch decided to hold a seminar for the zonal and collective advisers.

Moreover, in order to avoid abuses, a circular will be sent to the enterprises so that all of the associations will pay what they owe in accordance with the provisions of the law. For if the region, subregion and zone must go to the associations to collect the CPM, the development which should begin with the collective, at the base, will be no more than hollow words.

Listing of Priority Problems

Each region has its specific problems. Those in Bas-Zaire are numerous and complex. They urgently require solutions. But should all of the problems be tackled at once? It is not easy to answer this question, particularly since each problem has its effect, to some degree, and in addition, the problems differ from one subregion to another. However, the problems of the zones are at the same time the problems of the region. The choices made must be based on a search for adequate solutions.

In this connection, the regional president of the MPR asked the zonal commissioners to make an exhaustive survey of the priority problems in their

jurisdictions, with a view to allowing the region to assess their effect on development and on that basis, to establish priorities. This choice of priority problems will be made level by level, from the base up to the region, in order thus to establish the priority problems in Bas-Zaïre. Once this work has established a priority order, the region will undertake to find the necessary solutions. It is in order to have a priority assessment and a common language that the regional president of the MPR has established this system of consensus, calling for 1 month's reflection. It is following this reflection that the region will draft its program for action.

Public Health

For some time there has been talk of the resurgence of certain illnesses such as tuberculosis and sleeping sickness in Bas-Zaïre. In view of the importance of this problem, the governor naturally turned his attention to it. He reminded the territorial cadres of the importance of popularizing and observing the rules of hygiene, they being the only preventive weapon which can resolve the problem of the diseases which plague the region.

The regional president of the MPR stressed that even if the hospitals do not have pharmaceutical products, the recurrence of these diseases would not be seen if the elementary rules of hygiene were respected. The governor urged the territorial cadres to be the leading sponsors of primary health care, and to penalize those who do not enforce the law concerning the rules of hygiene. (To be continued)

[10 May 83 p 7]

[Text] The following is the fourth and final portion of the interesting article from our regional bureau on the worrisome problems in Bas-Zaïre, which Gov Makolo Jibikilay identified and classified following his recent tour of the Lukaya and Cataractes subregions.

Fruitful Talks

Since the MPR is a movement of action and ideas and the framework for the free consensus of opinions, the regional governor established a system of dialogue during his meetings. Thus these discussions produced an exhaustive list of facts enabling the regional authorities to cope more effectively with the problems of the region.

In addition to the meetings with the members of the expanded subregional committees of the MPR in Cataractes and Lukaya, Gov Makolo Jibikilay talked with the economic operators in these two districts, those in charge of projects and the officials at the ISP in Mbanza-Ngungu.

Where the economic operators are concerned, the governor urged them to become imbued with the spirit of the dialogue existing between the state and its partners. On this occasion, he not only assured them of the support of the state, but also told them that they are involved in the program for the development of the region. For the concern of the Executive Council in the

course of this austerity year of 1983 is the relaunching of production. "Despite the limitations inherent in the world crisis, the state is prepared to aid the economic operators," the governor emphasized. It was within this framework that the governor spoke of the intervention of the state in the equitable distribution of fuel, and reminded his interlocutors of the decisions on the higher levels to entrust the task of maintaining the roads serving farm sectors to the economic operators.

5157

CSO: 3419/1009

GWERU MAYOR PATRICK KOMBAYI ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

HARARE — A catalogue of corruption, graft and misuse of council funds by the sacked Mayor of Gweru, Mr Patrick Kombayi, was outlined in the Zimbabwe Parliament yesterday.

A hushed House heard from the Minister of Local Government, Mr Enos Chikowore, how the ex-mayor had established his own corps of "Amazons" — a group of leaders of women's clubs paid from council funds who supported him in demonstrations — and a special police force of former combatants who came under his direct control.

Blatant excesses had included the purchase without authority of a R60 000 limousine and four gold chains for himself, the deputy mayor and their wives at a cost of R48 000.

The Minister said that while Mr Kombayi was in office the allocation for spending on civic functions shot up from R675 a year to more than R12 000.

Council contracts had been awarded to a building company which he had set up against the advice of officials and his own hotel had supplied liquor for the mayor's parlour at re-

tail bar prices which cost the council an extra R6 000 a year.

On trips to Harare on council business, his nightly bar bill was in the region of R200, the Minister said.

Mr Kombayi was suspended on March 29 this year. Most of the councillors resigned in sympathy.

The government appointed commissioners to run the city, Zimbabwe's third largest. When elections are held in about six weeks' time, neither the ex-mayor nor his councillors will be allowed to stand again.

The Minister said the ex-mayor had been ordered to leave the council house which he had been occupying without authority and to pay the back rent.

Work on a housing project for which the ex-mayor's company was supplying blocks had been suspended and councillors who had obtained shop sites irregularly would have to surrender them.

They would also have to pay back allowances and car loans which had been granted by Mr Kombayi without authority.

Proceedings had been started against two councillors, including the ex-mayor.

CSO: 3400/1588

SUPPORT GROWS FOR VOTE CHANGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS must change as much of the Lancaster House Constitution as they can right away, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

"That which we cannot amend at this time, we must denounce publicly so that no person is left in any doubt as to our stand," he told a lunch-time National Unifying Force meeting.

Cde Zvobgo, who was expressing his own personal views on the common voters' roll, said he wanted to see a more rapid change towards the attainment of a non-racial voting system in this country.

The subject of a common voters' roll was important in the historical evolution of Zimbabwe "because discussion of it forces us to focus our attention on the need for urgent action to destroy the remaining pockets of racialism and colour discrimination in our society".

"That you present here today have asked me to discuss this very question illustrates vividly that the majority of the people of Zimbabwe want an immediate end to all forms of discrimination."

Cde Zvobgo said he now had 40 letters from white Zimbabweans asking the Government for a non-racial voting system and produced a file containing the letters. One of the letters was read to the meeting.

"This and similar letters continue to come to my ministry," he said. His ministry had received no letters advocating the continuation of the white voters' roll.

"The people of Zimbabwe want to live as one notwithstanding any differences of history, culture, economic background and colour. They are making a great success in creating a non-racial society a reality, but their efforts are thwarted in certain areas because of legally institutionalised

racialism.

The British government may have thought that after years of conflict culminating in a bitter armed struggle, it would take many years before blacks and whites accepted each other as "brothers and sisters", and they could

have been right if some other political party had come to power.

Cde Zvobgo said there were three solutions that could be adopted to alter the present situation and remove the provisions of discrimination before the prescribed period of seven years:

- Alter the constitution by obtaining the support of all the MPs;
- Leave things as they are for another four years so that the constitutional provisions can be altered by a two-thirds majority;
- Amend the constitution under the 70 percent procedure so as to allow any person who is classified as white or non-black to enrol on the Common Roll if he wishes.

CSO: 3400/1586

CABINET MINISTERS SAY RECOVERY 'ONLY LIKELY NEXT YEAR'

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

WHILE Western countries stand on the brink of partial economic recovery, Zimbabweans face tougher times ahead as the full impact of the world recession filters through.

Several Cabinet ministers have already warned that the nation will have to tighten its belt, and economic indicators show that things will get worse before they get better and recovery is only likely next year.

Traditionally, the time-lag between economic developments elsewhere in the world and in Zimbabwe has been between nine and 18 months. So while the West is slowly recovering, Zimbabwe is still in the trough and the recent drop in gold price (although sugar, copper and nickel prices have gone up) isn't helping.

Industry, commerce and the man in the street have all felt the pinch in various ways, and it is not surprising that economists claim that the dollar has lost over one third of its purchasing power since March 1980.

INFLATION

One economist calculated that the value of the dollar has declined by 39,6 percent for higher income families and by 47,1 percent for lower income families.

Year-on-year inflation between January and April this year averaged about 16,8 percent, with an average of 14,13 percent for higher income families and 19,3 percent for lower income families.

Working on preliminary official statistics, one economist said the consumer price index between January and April increased by 7,3 percent for higher income families and 6,5 percent for lower income families.

If these figures are "annualised" (arguably an acceptable method to determine trends), inflation will hit 21,9 percent and 19,5 percent respectively for the two groups for the whole year.

SUBSIDIES

To achieve these levels, however, Zimbabweans will have to shoulder the same increases they did earlier this year several times over (mainly petrol and excise duty). This is unlikely to happen, although the removal of subsidies could, if undertaken, have the same effect.

The Reserve Bank is more optimistic. In its latest quarterly review it reports that the 1982 annual inflation rate of 18 percent was "unacceptably high".

"There are indications, however, that given the thrust of current policy measures, the rate of inflation may be expected to decline during 1983, notwithstanding the short-

term inflationary impact of the devaluation of the dollar," said the review.

The main reasons for the increases in the consumer price index so far this year are higher prices for fruits and vegetables, drink and tobacco, clothing, fuel and electricity, furniture, new cars and spares, bus fares and higher sales tax.

The fact that money is tight and expenditure has been curtailed at all levels has acted as a deflationary force on the economy, although it is doubted it will be strong enough to ensure that last year's inflation rate is not exceeded.

On the other hand, some industries report dramatically reduced sales, higher production costs, severe problems in securing enough foreign exchange for imported inputs, and increasing cash-flow problems.

To counter the effects of high domestic inflation, the value of the dollar has been adjusted downwards and, for example, the depreciation against the US dollar is currently about 29 percent.

The situation has been exacerbated by the drought, which has arrested any growth the economy might have had and has forced the Government to devote considerable resources to drought relief programmes.

CAUTION

While the man in the street undoubtedly needs wage increases to cope with inflation, the Government has adopted a cautious wage policy and only

moderate increases are expected this year. Not many industries can afford higher wages and while they might boost consumer spending, economists believe they will do little to help the heavy manufacturing industries that have been worst hit by the recession.

Zimbabwe will also need massive investment to refurbish and update its industries and create new jobs — one economist said he believed that a minimum of \$200 million a year was needed to create every 20 000 new jobs.

But perhaps more important, and totally out of Zimbabwe's control, is what happens in the West, particularly the United States, over the next few months.

There are clear signs of an upturn in the US economy, but the question is whether it is going to be sustained and rapid enough to affect the troubled economies of the Third World.

Projections already show that the US recovery will be slower than any since the last world war and the huge US budget deficit may push up interest rates even more, dampening world recovery, said one economist.

"But, as the Prime Minister said in New Delhi recently, the fundamental problem is the current world economic order that makes the Third World so vulnerable to developments in the West, and some major form of restructuring is long overdue," he said.

ECONOMIST ROGER RIDDELL WARNS AGAINST ACCEPTING WORLD BANK ADVICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has been urged to be cautious about accepting World Bank advice to African countries to open their economies to world market forces and dismantle economic controls.

Addressing a World Bank seminar for journalists in Harare yesterday, Cde Roger Riddell, a local economist, said such moves were "unlikely to lead to the maximum achievement of our national objectives nor, indeed, to the maximum contribution of the private sector to meeting these goals".

He said that a 1981 World Bank report, Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, had blamed the deteriorating economic performance of the region in the 1960s and 1970s on over-valued exchange rates, trade restrictions, excessive government spending and a lack of incentives.

It had argued for less state involvement in the economy, a cutback in parastatal activity, fewer restrictions to hamper the competitiveness of products on world markets and more exports.

"Less emphasis, it argues, should be placed on self-sufficiency, especially in industry, and more on price incentives and market forces. The clear implication is that in Africa those countries with less state intervention have been more successful," he said.

But in Zimbabwe the State had always played a critical role in the economy and the evidence available did not support the contention that state intervention caused economic decline and stagnation.

The "phenomenal expansion" of the country's manufacturing sector during UDI was built upon a deliberate, state-sponsored import substitution policy, total control of foreign exchange and severe restrictions on imports.

Cde Riddell said "this unique marriage of the public and private sectors and the protectionist policies directed at manufacturing", did not, as implied by the World Bank report, lead to inefficiency, high-cost products and a massive misallocation of resources.

Since independence, state controls on the operation of the private sector had increased and the State had bought directly into private sector productive concerns.

The fear was often expressed in private sector circles that too many controls and too few incentives for private industry would strangle "the prime generator of wealth" in the economy. But he gave examples of several Third World economies where too few controls "can also spell the death knell of dynamic growth, leave one behind, uncompetitive and backward and can lead to a weakened private sector unable to contribute effectively in national development".

CSO: 3400/1586

ECONOMIST FORESEES PRICES UPTURN FOR COUNTRY IN 1984

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE improvement in some commodity prices on the world market should begin to benefit Zimbabwe by the end of the year, says a local economist and president of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts.

Addressing a Harare Rotary Club lunch yesterday, he said there was also an advantage being gained from the Government's \$375 million loan arranged with the International Monetary Fund and from the loan of \$70 million arranged with the World Bank to finance raw materials and other imports.

"Of course there are difficulties, not least of which are the effects of last year's drought, and I concede that 1983 is likely to be a year of no growth. I am hopeful that growth will be resumed in 1984."

The impression given by the ministers who attended the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries congress in Victoria Falls last week was of the readiness to try and understand the problems facing industry and the acceptance of the vital part which the private sector has to play in

the development of Zimbabwe.

A steadier trend had developed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and the industrial index stood 10 percent above its low point.

"I consider that the stock exchange is now firmly based and I am assured that Government does wish it to continue. I am also hopeful that it will be able to raise fresh funds from the public to help finance the expansion plans which will be necessary for development."

Mr Burdett-Coutts said people should redouble their efforts to increase co-operation and understanding between the public and private sectors and thus achieve the main objective of building a great Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/1586

DESPITE GOLD SALES RECORD, TRADE DEFICIT DOUBLES

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

DESPITE record gold sales of \$140,5 million last year, Zimbabwe's balance of trade deficit doubled to \$142 million — its largest ever — according to the latest Government statistics.

If no-currency-involved transactions are excluded, the deficit sank to \$113,4 million. Most of the almost \$51 million exported in NCI deals was composed of migrants' effects.

The previous record deficit was in 1981 when the visible trade balance was — \$69,7 million or — \$46 million if NCI deals are excluded.

Last year domestic exports dropped more than 9 percent to \$807,2 million while gold sales rocketed 84 percent and re-exports

rose 183 percent to \$20,7 million. Total exports, at \$968,4 million, were just \$3,4 million below the 1981 record.

Total imports rose to \$1081,8 million — a record and more than 6 percent greater than total imports in 1981.

South Africa remained Zimbabwe's single largest trading partner last year, although her share of the market decreased sharply.

In 1981 South Africa took 21,6 percent of Zimbabwe's exports earning the country \$192,2 million. Last year she bought \$137,8 million of goods or 17,1 percent of the export trade.

In 1981 South Africa provided 27,4 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and was one of the few countries last year whose sales to Zimbabwe sank, from

\$279,7 million to \$239,4 million, just 22,1 percent of the market.

Zimbabwe boosted its exports to its second largest customer, the United Kingdom, by 25 percent to almost \$77 million and imports from the UK rose 59 percent to \$162 million.

While exports to West Germany sank to \$64,6 million, that country remained the third largest customer although the United States, at \$63,6 million, was close behind. But the USA was the third largest supplier of imports selling Zimbabwe \$103,5 million worth of goods.

Last year the exports of the five most important commodities—tobacco, ferrochrome, asbestos, cotton lint and nickel — all declined. Tobacco, the major export, dropped almost 12 percent to \$192,3 million.

CSO: 3400/1586

YUGOSLAVIA PLEDGES AID FOR RELIEF WORK

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

THE Government has made a special plea for help from Yugoslavia in fighting the effects of the drought.

A joint communique issued at the end of trade talks on Wednesday between a visiting Yugoslav delegation and the Government, said the assistance would either "take the form of food or budgetary support for public works".

The food Zimbabwe needed would include wheat, edible oils and beans, the communique said.

The Yugoslav delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture, Cde Milorad Stanojevic, arrived in the country four days ago, and held talks with the acting Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, and the ministers of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Mines; Manpower Planning and Development; Roads and Road Traffic and of Agriculture.

They left the country on Wednesday night after exploring new ways of co-operation between the two countries.

In the field of mining, the Zimbabwean delegation expressed willingness to export copper, coal and asbestos to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav delegation expressed willingness to participate in the electrical power generation programme in Zimbabwe.

They also showed interest in a joint venture between their organisation, Iskra, and a local Zimbabwean company for the manufacture of telephone exchanges and sets.

They were also keen to build roads, airports and other infrastructural facilities.

The communique noted that a Yugoslav company, Partizanski Put, had made the most favourable bid for internationally tendered road construction in Zimbabwe. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/1586

AFFRETAIR SUFFERING HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSSES

Harare SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S national cargo carrier, Affretair, is suffering heavy financial losses because of the suspension of its services through Gabon.

The Ministry of Transport confirmed last week that the future of the plane used by Affretair on its route between Amsterdam, Libreville and Johannesburg has yet to be resolved.

The aircraft, a Gabon-registered DC8, was grounded in October last year as a result of "administrative problems" with Affretair's associate company in Gabon, the ministry said.

"The Amsterdam-Libreville - Johannesburg route is the most profitable route for Affretair, with a good turnover and great potential for taking Zimbabwe's agricultural exports to West Africa," it said. "The suspension of these services has had a severe effect on the operational viability of the airline."

The grounded aircraft is one of two DC8s operated by Affretair.

The airline became wholly Government-owned after the death a year ago of its founder, Captain Jack Malloch. The dispute over its operations through Gabon surfaced in December when 21 tonnes of raw antibiotic drugs were airlifted to

Harare after being stranded in Libreville for nearly two months.

Air Zimbabwe said the Gabon-registered DC8 had broken down. Affretair's second DC8, registered in Zimbabwe, was fully committed and by the time it was free to pick up the drugs the airline's licence to operate in Gabon had been cancelled.

An aviation company, Air Gabon Establishment, run by a close associate of President Omar Bongo, then claimed ownership of the first aircraft.

The company also admitted it was holding about US\$1 million in cash belonging to Affretair that it was not pre-

pared to release until the plane, by now in Zimbabwe, was returned. Affretair said the DC8 had only been leased to the Gabon company.

Affretair was established in 1964 as Air Trans-Africa and carried out extensive sanctions-busting activities through Gabon after UDI.

Before the State takeover Affretair received a Government loan of \$2,25 million and when plans were announced to merge it with Air Zimbabwe its monthly deficit was running at \$250 000. The Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, told Parliament Affretair was in debt "to the tune of millions".

ZIMALLOYS' FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

PROPOSED tariff increases by the Electricity Supply Commission, due to be implemented on July 1, could mean even more serious cash-flow problems for chrome producer, Zimbabwe Alloys.

In the last two years electricity charges at the company's refinery have increased by 88 percent, representing \$4.5 million in extra costs. The new ESC rates will add a further \$5 million to the bill, according to chairman Mr Gerry Carey-Smith. Before July 1, 1980, Zimalloys paid just under \$3 million a year.

Since July 1982, the Gweru refinery had cut power intake from 82 megawatts down to 42 MW.

Zimalloys is in a precarious financial position, however, despite the \$12 million loan package agreed with the Government and commercial banks in April. Mr Carey-Smith said that the company had hardly drawn on these funds.

Results for the year ended March 31 show that turnover dropped 15 percent from \$52 million to \$46 million, but net losses leapt from \$952 000 in the previous year to a whopping \$9.4 million, accounted for by a \$3.25 million operating deficit (\$3.85 million

profit) plus interest charges of more than \$6.1 million (\$4.8 million).

Total borrowing stood at \$57.6 million comprising \$23.6 million in medium and long-term loans, \$31 million in short-term borrowings and a \$3 million overdraft.

In addition Zimalloys is carrying a \$56.6 million stockpile which also has to be financed.

"Interest rates are killing us. If they were reduced this would bring unit costs down considerably," said Mr Carey-Smith.

"We cannot go back into full production under these present cash restraints. If we had the money we would go back into full production immediately and stockpile."

Zimalloys, he added, had no problem selling its low-carbon ferrochrome output and sales were in excess of production. High-carbon chrome was the problem with deliveries quoted at 36/37 compared to production costs of 57c.

"The realisable value of high-carbon ferrochrome continues to be below cost and stocks have therefore been written down by \$4 572 000. The mar-

ket value of the company's other products was above cost.

"From Zimbabwe Alloys' point of view we would like to see another devaluation, but from the national point of view this would be of no value," said Mr Carey-Smith.

"Instead I believe that the most successful countries are those that now have low interest rates."

However, if matters do not improve the chairman forecast "savagely cuts in overheads", but he was not more specific about where the axe will fall.

Whether this means trimming the labour force remains to be seen. Since March 31, 1982, the manning levels have been cut by 775 men, 636 in the mining division and 139 at the Gweru refinery.

Further information on the control of creditors and debtors will be released in the annual report on July 15.

Major shareholders such as Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe (60 percent), the British group John Brown and Company (17.5 percent) and Old Mutual (6.3 percent) cannot expect any dividends from their investment until the \$12 million loan has been repaid.

STEADY TRAFFIC BUILD-UP ON BOTSWANA RAIL LINK

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

ABOUT 145 000 net tonnes of traffic per month passes through the Botswana line of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, says a Ministry of Transport spokesman.

The official was answering questions on Botswana's proposed takeover of this line put to him by Business Herald.

"In the year 1981/82, traffic moving southwards over the Plumtree border was approximately 95 000 net tonnes per month and northwards, 50 000 net tonnes per month."

He said the target date for the takeover had been set for December 31 1986.

This tonnage could not be put in monetary value as the line still belonged to NRZ and no separate financial records were kept, he said. The Herald reported in January that Zimbabwe would lose about \$5 million a year in operating fees alone. The amount to be paid for the takeover and compensation would be determined at a later date.

"It has been agreed that a valuation exercise will be carried out by consultants nearer the date of takeover, in order that the valuation obtained be realistic at the time.

"The revenue position will be dependent upon traffic flows," he added.

Botswana has now filled 1 000 posts in the management of this line and the NRZ was also training drivers and other personnel in preparation for the takeover, he said.

"NRZ has assisted the government of Botswana with training programmes to the maximum extent possible. Out of a complement of approximately

1 100 staff in Botswana, some 1 000 positions are filled by Botswana. Advanced training is being given and this will enable many of the remaining positions to be filled locally.

"There are 35 Botswana engine drivers, the majority of whom have completed training to fit them for mainline duties. Twelve of them are currently based in Bulawayo and the government of Botswana pays for specific training of staff for takeover purposes."

He said meetings were being held regularly between the two governments and the NRZ and that these were pro-

gressing "satisfactorily".

The NRZ opened a district office in Francistown in January and this office was to be the nucleus of the Botswana railways administration.

"It is the culmination of many years of planning and a close co-operation between the Botswana government and the National Railways of Zimbabwe," an NRZ spokesman said at the time.

Botswana has also launched an \$800 million 10-year project to construct a new railway line to run through the Kalahari Desert, its President, Dr Quett Masire, said in 1981. The line, to be linked to the existing Zimbabwe-South Africa line passing through Botswana, will give that country, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire access to the major Namibia port of Walvis Bay.

The Herald Africa News Service reported in December, 1980, that Botswana would pay NRZ about \$55 million for the takeover and that "funds over and above the \$55 million will be used to buy NRZ's other fixed assets in Botswana".

WORKERS SAY SITUATION IMPROVED AT BINDURA NICKEL

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

HARMONY where chaos used to reign is now the state of industrial relations at Bindura Nickel Corporation, says the management and workers' committee.

"Industrial relations now, though not totally improved, are much better than they were in 1980 when workers' committees started," said the vice-chairman of the workers' committee, Mr Freeman Chirwa.

"The situation improved due to workers finding out that some of their hopes were unrealistic in terms of Government policies and due to the start of workers' education. I do not think there will ever be a strike at the mine again."

The chairman, Mr Morgan Tsvangirayi, also said working relations had improved in the last two years, but felt there was still room for more improvement.

The mine lost 131 952 man hours in a nine-day strike in 1980. The strike was after some members of the workers' committee were dismissed for reporting back to fellow workers during working hours.

"The task of pulling the two sides together to work for the common good began with the mapping out of a new management strategy and

the involvement of workers in company affairs," said a spokesman.

Mr Francis Nehwati, the Industrial Relations Adviser in the parent company, Anglo American Corporation, called the situation at the mine "chaotic" just after independence.

He said "there was little communication between management and workers, mutual suspicion, and a breakdown in discipline, culminating in the strike".

The management started to teach workers on the correct way to air their grievances through workers' committees and works councils, and through the group's grievance procedure and disciplinary code. Members of the workers' committee were also trained.

"This resulted in workers' committees moving away from the concept that they were purely grievance committees for employees as opposed to forums where all problems affecting industrial relations could be settled in a responsible manner," said Mr Nehwati.

"The level of understanding of management problems was further enhanced by fostering worker participation in such matters as productivity, cost control, discipline, safety and welfare."

"Workers' committees now assumed a conciliatory rather than a combative role, and this has gone a long way in creating goodwill between management and workers."

An elementary business and industrial course called the "6M Training Simulation" also played a vital part in improving relations, he said. The imaginary course is based on the six Ms of an organisation — men, machines, materials, money, management and markets.

Mr Tsvangirayi said improvements were needed in housing and the job grading exercise.

"You can imagine the situation here where we have about 2 000 employees and there are only 10 job descriptions. We have been talking in the works council about the need for job description for a long time and this has now created anxiety and frustration," he said.

CFU FORECASTS GRAIN AND VEGETABLE OIL SHORTAGES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

GRAIN stocks are likely to run out in Zimbabwe in May next year, while another vegetable oil shortage later this year is "inevitable".

These statements by Commercial Farmers Union representatives were published in the latest issue of *The Farmer* magazine this week.

The grain warning was given to the CFU council by the chairman of the Commercial Grain Producer's Association, Mr Bill Francis. He said that Zimbabwe would be forced to use new maize as it was delivered straight off the farms next year, as grain stocks "are likely" to run out in May.

Mr Francis added that Zimbabwe grain producer prices were "considerably" out of line with prices paid in other African countries. He gave a break-down of comparable maize, wheat, and sorghum prices ruling in South Africa, Zambia, Kenya, Zaire and Nigeria.

"White maize is currently virtually unobtainable and, even if it were, landed costs would be in excess of \$215 per tonne," he was reported as saying.

In a separate report to the CFU council the chairman of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers'

Association, Mr Warwick Hale, said that a vegetable oil shortage later this year was inevitable.

Deliveries of soyabeans to date were a "mere" 63 500 tonnes, or slightly over half of the original estimated size of the crop. Deliveries of groundnuts, he said, were about 7 000 tonnes.

The drastic effects of the drought and the "explosive" increases in input costs now rising at an alarming rate were also referred to by the magazine.

It reported that "urgent negotiations" were taking place between the CFU and Government to ensure that finance was available to farmers next season.

During the May meeting of the CFU council, representatives expressed their alarm and deep concern at the "financial crisis" facing the industry.

The magazine report said that following the council meeting the CFU president, Mr Jim Sinclair, the vice-president Mr John Laurie and the Commodity Association chairmen met the Minister of Agriculture Senator Denis Norman.

The discussions were held in private and no statement was issued.

SHORTAGE OF SORGHUM DUE TO DROUGHT COULD HURT BEER INDUSTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 83 p 7]

[Text]

UNLESS sorghum is imported before the next harvest, Zimbabwe's brewers of traditional beer will have to cut production and the Government and local authorities stand to lose millions of dollars in taxes and levies.

Because of the drought a little more than 12 000 tonnes is likely to be delivered to the Grain Marketing Board this season, about half what the maltsters need to process for the brewers.

Normally the maltsters would take 2 000 tonnes of sorghum a month, the agricultural development manager of Chibuku Breweries, Mr John Brown, told The Herald yesterday.

But at the beginning of April they were rationed to 1 700 tonnes a month and last month the quota was cut to 1 500 tonnes a month, three-quarters of what the brewers needed.

Supplies of other small grains, such as millet and rapoko, could be used to stretch the sorghum supply, but these crops had also been hit by the drought.

Sorghum production should be boosted in the long term by raising prices, said Mr Brown.

Before the 1981/82 season the sorghum price was higher than that of maize, making it a worthwhile crop for many farmers

despite the lower average yields when compared to maize.

In 1977/78 grade A maize sold for \$52 a tonne while grade A sorghum sold for \$75. Two years later the prices were \$60,50 a tonne for maize and \$80 for sorghum.

During 1980/81, sorghum, at \$100 a tonne, sold for \$30 a tonne more than maize. But then the position changed completely. In the next two seasons the price of maize was fixed at \$120 a tonne compared to \$115 a tonne for grade A sorghum.

And the 1983/84 prices offer the same price, \$120 a tonne for grade A of both crops.

Mr Brown said a good crop for the next season would be 36 000 tonnes, almost treble the projected size of last season — and the seed is available locally for such a crop.

This would allow the

maltsters to draw the 2 000 tonnes a month they needed for local consumption, build the needed 10 000-tonne stockpile and provide 2 000 tonnes for potential export markets.

Sorghum would be exported in the reasonably valuable malted form but before export markets could be established Zimbabwe had to be able to guarantee to be a regular supplier.

SUITED

Sorghum was ideally suited to peasant and small-scale commercial farmers, especially in lower-rainfall areas.

Up to the end of the 1960s the bulk of the country's sorghum came from these farmers and in one year they sold almost 16 000 tonnes. The introduction of hybrids had boosted commercial production and large-scale farmers now supplied most of the grain.

But with the rapid introduction of suitable seed into the communal areas and the GMB's depot building programme, there was no reason why peasant sales could not be far higher.

Sorghum was far less affected by drought than maize and could handle erratic rainfall better as it did not need moist conditions for pollination.

One Chegutu commercial farmer, whose maize crop failed completely, replanted with sorghum in January and managed to reap 20 bags a ha, cutting his losses.

NORMAL

Although it was not normal for a company to ask for an increase in the price of raw materials, Mr Brown said that it was necessary to give the farmers an incentive.

A cut in beer sales would affect the Treasury. In the 1982/83 financial year Chibuku, which is the largest traditional brewer, paid more than \$29,5 million to the Government in excise duty, sales tax and levies.

And local authorities would also be hit hard. Besides the levies the councils earn considerable profits through doing their own retailing, money that is pumped back into the community.

CSO: 3400/1586

MINING INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES VIEWED

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The Government set up the Minerals Marketing Corporation last year because the Minister of Mines, Cde Nyagumbo told the House of Assembly in 1981 his ministry had been "unable to get accurate figures on mineral sales."

Somebody was taking the Government for a ride. Bluntly, somebody was cheating the Government.

Today, the mining industry has hit a bad patch. The world recession has sent mineral prices plummeting. Until next year perhaps, things will remain tough for the industry.

Some miners are borrowing heavily from the Government and from the banks just to keep their mines running. The Government, concerned about the plight of the workers, is helping out.

But is it not pouring good money after bad? Would direct State intervention in the major mines not ensure that the Government is not taken for a ride again?

In 1981, the value of Zimbabwe's minerals was \$383 524 000, some 5,2 percent lower than the previous year's \$414 760 000.

Last year's and this year's figures are likely to record further falls in revenue. Yet all the predictions are that by next year prices will pick up.

The Minerals Marketing Corporation has taken over the marketing of all minerals in Zimbabwe, but it would seem that the Government needs to do more.

The mining industry is highly sensitive and "nationalisation" is a word nobody wants to hear bandied about. Yet, dare the Government risk being fleeced again.

CSO: 3400/1588

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF EMBASSY STAFF--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stepped up the training of diplomatic personnel in a frantic bid to overcome the staff shortage in embassies, the secretary, Dr Stan Mudenge, said yesterday. He said the programme would enable the ministry to fill vacancies in Zimbabwe's 24 missions. The courses last about six weeks and are being conducted with the help of the United Nations Development Programme. Cde Mudenge told The Herald that the intake of each course was 25 and four courses had been held so far this financial year. The recent course included two Botswana diplomats. Recruitment was done through the Public Service Commission. "We tell them the type of people and qualifications we are looking for." Cde Mudenge said since the country became independent in 1980, the ministry's preoccupation had been to fill strategic positions in the embassies. As a result, none of the missions were operating on full complement. Although there had been problems in finding qualified personnel, there had been a rapid expansion of embassies. There were now between 600 and 700 people serving in diplomatic service compared to 47 in 1980. Staff were being posted to embassies after training. More diplomatic personnel were needed to increase the country's effectiveness in the Commonwealth, Non-aligned Movement, OAU and the United Nations. He said Government wanted to strengthen its relations with other countries and the names of high commissioners for London and Gaborone would be announced as soon as the Cabinet reached a decision. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 3]

WORKERS PUT ON SHORT-TIME--BATA shoe company is putting 803 of its 3 300 workers on short time for three months, a company spokesman said last night. The company had been adversely affected by the world recession and other factors in Zimbabwe and production had to be cut because of a decline in sales, limited foreign currency and the accumulation of large stocks, the spokesman said. From July last year production had been gradually reduced, and about 180 men retained in surplus capacities. In April this year almost 500 men had to be given odd jobs to fill their time. The company approached the Ministry of Labour and Social Services which favoured short-time working or unpaid leave rather than retrenchment. "In consultation with the workers' committee it was agreed, for humanitarian reasons, to go to short-time working, notwithstanding the fact that it is extremely difficult to implement in the footwear industry. "Accordingly the company has been granted by the ministry a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the leather and shoe manufacturing employment regulations.

"The measures were necessary to protect the company's present and future viability and in an endeavour to ensure it remains a major contributor to the Zimbabwean economy even in the most difficult circumstances," said the spokesman. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 3]

CANADA AID FOR MINE SURVEY--Canada and Zimbabwe yesterday signed a \$7,8 million aid agreement to revive and stimulate mineral exploration and to facilitate an increase in the value of mineral exports. The agreement was signed by the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, and the acting Canadian High Commissioner, Mr Christopher Brown. Canada will contribute \$7,4 million for an aeromagnetic survey as a grant. There were already six mining trainees from Zimbabwe in Canada and "we look forward to more Zimbabweans coming to Canada for more studies," Mr Brown said. The aeromagnetic and electromagnetic surveys would use the most up to date high technology techniques and should serve to provide a reliable information base in the search for significant ore bodies in this country. Cde Nyagumbo said that there were probably vast underground mineral resources in this country of which many people were not aware. Mr Brown said the aid formed part of the Z\$39 million Canadian development assistance to Zimbabwe pledged at the Zimcord conference in 1981. This had brought to an end Canada's commitment to its Zimcord pledge, but did not mean the end of Canadian aid to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 3]

ZANU (PF) CONGRESS NEXT YEAR--The long-awaited Zanu (PF) congress will be held next year and the date and venue will be announced before the end of this year, the party's national organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo said yesterday. He said the restructuring of the party which started last year, would be completed in November or December. "At that time we hope to tell the people when and where the congress will be held." The restructuring exercise had also started in Matabeleland following a massive boost in membership as a result of people joining the party from Zapu. Cells and branches were being established in the province before elections. Cde Nyagumbo, who is also the Minister of Mines, said actions by dissidents had not deterred the people from joining the party. "People are just deterred," he said. There had been isolated cases where dissidents had harassed and killed senior officials of Zanu (PF) but this had not stopped the people from joining the ruling party. The restructuring exercise was going on smoothly and quickly in the province. The whole of Matabeleland was being reorganised except for Matabeleland North. There were only a few areas in Mashonaland and Manicaland where the party was finalising the setting up of women's and youth leagues. Cde Nyagumbo said he was happy with the way the restructuring exercise had been conducted. Zanu (PF) in Masvingo Province is to hold its congress on August 7, the party's provincial publicity secretary, Cde Jeremiah Chisasa, said yesterday. He said, however, that the final decision rested with the party's central committee, reports Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 1]

UMBRELLA ASSOCIATION TO UNIFY SYSTEM--An umbrella association of the three main types of Local Authorities is in the pipeline, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, said in Harare yesterday. Speaking before the departure of a delegation from the Urban Councillors Association, the Association of Rural Councils and the Association of

District Councils on a study tour of Sweden, Cde Chikowore said that an umbrella association would be a major step towards unifying the system of Local Government in Zimbabwe. He said that the system of Local Government in the country was like other systems that were inherited from colonial governments and needed a great deal of transformation. It was against this background that the Ministry decided to send the representatives of the three organisations to Sweden, to undertake a study tour and to attend the International Union of Local Authorities Congress. From Sweden, the party will travel to Britain to look at the local government training board at Luton and hold discussions with the Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board in London. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Jun 83 p 3]

MASVINGO-MUTARE ROAD PROJECT--Given Zimbabwe's rapid expansion of road transport--more than 27 percent up overall on the 1979 level, and over 19 percent up for heavy-duty vehicles--and the expected economies on vehicle operating and road maintenance costs, the Birchenough Bridge-Pamushana road construction project is well-founded economically. In its annual report for 1982, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), which is assisting the project, says the road project will assist integration between Masvingo and Mutare, centre of refinery and petroleum product distribution. It will also provide access to the port of Beira in Mocambique, to the southern and central regions of Zimbabwe, as well as to neighbouring Botswana. BADEA is assisting the project with a loan of \$10 million or 13 percent of the total cost. The loan is repayable in 10 years, after five years of grace, at an interest rate of 5 percent a year. In addition to the construction of the Birchenough road (88km) to two-lane bituminous paved standard, the other components of the project include strengthening and widening of Birchenough Bridge, construction of the Ndanga-Triangle road (100 km), Range-Mharadzano (83km), and Chivhu-Lothian road (132km). The other component is the procurement of technical assistance and equipment for the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic Training Centre. Implementation work was scheduled to start in April this year and will be completed in three years. The major highway project is also being assisted by the World Bank which last week approved a loan of US\$26,4 million for the project. The loan is from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and is repayable over 20 years. It has five years of grace at an annual interest rate linked to the cost of Bank borrowings. The loan also carries an annual commitment charge of 0,75 percent on undisbursed balances and a front-end fee of 1,5 percent on the amount of the loan. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Jun 83 p 7]

THREAT OF FAMINE--There is no doubt that without international assistance, famine will be a reality in Zimbabwe, a Government spokesman said last night. The spokesman was reacting to a statement on Thursday by the Director of Social Services, Cde Dawson Sanyangare, who said Zimbabwe would be the last African state to face famine. On Wednesday, the director of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Mr Donald Kimmel, said that 18 African countries including Zimbabwe were threatened by famine. The Government spokesman said that Cde Sanyangare's statement was not in accord with the true state of affairs. "Zimbabwe is one of the countries threatened with famine due to the severe drought we have experienced." The spokesman added that the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, recently reiterated that upwards of \$100m will be channelled to relief and related exercises due to the drought. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Jun 83 p 5]

SHORTAGE OF SKILLS IN CIVIL SERVICE--Standards have been lowered in some fields of the Civil Service because of the lack of experience of those appointed to replace skilled personnel who left since independence, the Minister of State responsible for the Public Services, Mr Chris Andersen, said in Harare yesterday. He was opening an 11-day workshop for senior trainers from provincial training centres. Mr Andersen said that with the dramatic increase on the Civil Service to cater in particular for development in the rural areas, and the loss of a number of skilled personnel since Independence, some of those appointed to replace them or to new posts had "impressive qualifications but little or no experience in administration. "They were literally thrown into the deep end and in many cases to do their best in difficult circumstances with an inevitable lowering of standards in some fields." The Minister said he was aware of areas where difficulties had occurred and the Public Service would seek to overcome these "by our training programmes and the judicious use of expatriate skills." If the training was to be of a high order and produce beneficial results, those who carried out the training had themselves to be suitably equipped to do so, he said. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Jun 83 p 3]

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